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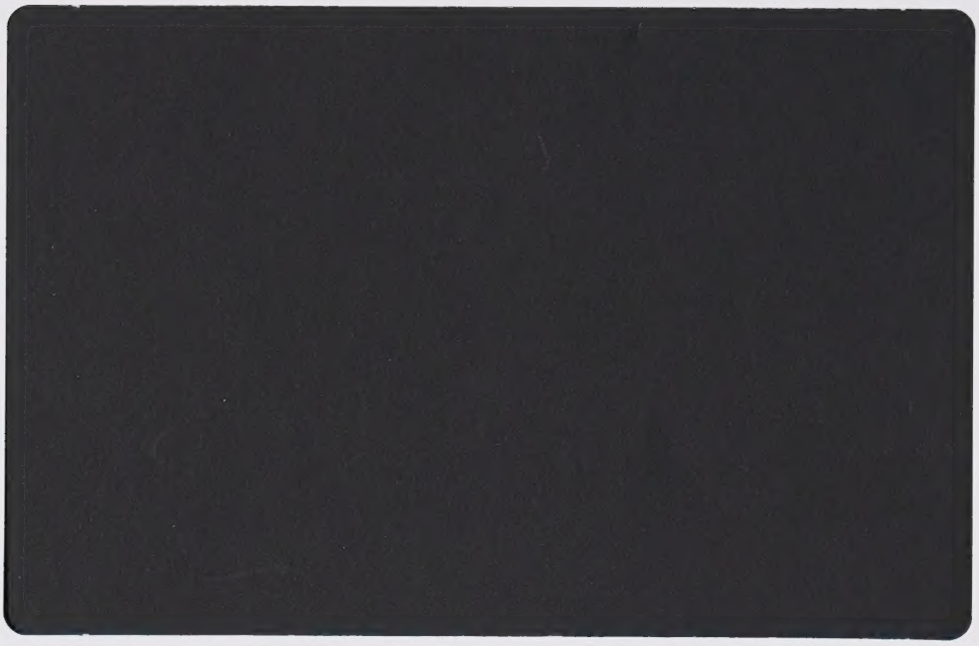

ARRESTS IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION 2001

JANUARY 2003

Criminal Justice Research Division

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ABSTRACT

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ABSTRACT: Each year, the San Diego Association of Governments' (SANDAG's) Criminal Justice Research Division prepares a report on arrests in the San Diego region. The reports are a product of the Regional Criminal Justice Clearinghouse project funded by SANDAG member agencies. The Clearinghouse project includes compilation, analysis, and dissemination of crime and justice system data that are used to inform the public and assist criminal justice planning efforts.

Arrest data add another dimension to the crime picture because arrests include a broader spectrum of offenses. In addition to the seven major crimes included in the FBI Index of reported offenses (or, Part I crimes), arrests also encompass Part II offenses, such as drug law violations, kidnapping, vandalism and graffiti, and many other violations of the law.

The 2001 arrest report provides a summary of arrest data from the 2001 calendar year. Year-end arrest numbers and rates per 1,000 population age 10 and older are presented for the region as a whole, as well as for individual law enforcement agencies within the region. The local justice system's responses to crime and arrests by prosecution and the San Diego County Probation Department are also included.

Readers' comments and suggestions are welcome and can be submitted by e-mail to the Criminal Justice Research Division at "webmaster@sandag.org."

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Presentation of this report is possible due to the cooperation of personnel from the following: the San Diego County District Attorney's office; the San Diego City Attorney's office; the San Diego County Probation Department; and the Criminal Justice Statistics Center at the California Department of Justice. Their assistance is gratefully acknowledged. The following SANDAG staff contributed to the preparation of this report: Christine Brena, Lisbeth Howard, Lori Jones, Gina Misch, and Lori Greenberg.

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HOW THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM RESPONDS TO CRIME

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The criminal justice system responds to crime in a number of ways, including arrests of alleged suspects by law enforcement, prosecutorial filing of charges with the court, fines, probation terms, and incarceration. This report is mainly concerned with trends in arrests and characteristics of arrestees and arrest offenses, but also includes information about the prosecution statistics, as well as data from juvenile probation.

What were the Countywide Arrest Rates per 1,000 Population at Risk?

- In 2001, juveniles (10-17 year-olds) had the lowest arrest rate (62.4 per 1,000 youth) of any year since 1992, when the rate was 80.4 per 1,000 youth.
- The adult arrest rate was 42.0, in 2001 down from 59.1 in 1992 (and up slightly from 41.5 in 2000).
- The overall arrest rate was 44.7 in 2001, also up slightly from 2000 (44.5), but still substantially lower than in 1992 (61.6).

What Proportion of Total Arrests were Felonies, Misdemeanors, or Status Offenses?

- Of 109,116 total arrests in 2001, 66 percent were for misdemeanors and 30 percent were for felonies.
- In 2001, adults accounted for 85 percent of all felony and misdemeanor arrests.
- Four percent (4%) of all arrests were for status (juvenile-specific) offenses (4,181).

What Types of Arrests Occurred in the San Diego Region?

- There were 89,313 adults arrested in the San Diego region in 2001, or about 1 in 24 of the adult population (2,124,390). Of the adult arrests, 69 percent were for misdemeanors and 31 percent were at the felony level. Fifty percent of all adult arrests were drug or alcohol related.
- Of the juvenile population (317,323), 15,622 youth, or 1 in 20 of the population age 10 to 17, were arrested for a felony or misdemeanor offense in 2001. Thirty-three percent (33%) were arrested at the felony level and 66 percent for misdemeanor offenses.
- Of all arrests that occurred in 2001, including adult and juvenile misdemeanors and felonies, as well as status offenses, 20 percent were for drug law violations, 16 percent were violence-related, and 12 percent were for property offenses. Weapons, status, and "other" violations comprised the remainder of the arrests. "Other" arrests include kidnapping, and sex offenses, as well as fraudulent use of checks, credit cards, and ATM cards and other property-related crimes.

INTRODUCTION

The Criminal Justice Research Division of the San Diego Association of Governments' (SANDAG) functions as the Clearinghouse for criminal justice information in the region. Division staff members compile data about crime trends, characteristics of offenders and victims, and the justice system's reaction to crime. This report presents statistics on actions taken by law enforcement (arrests), prosecution, and county probation in response to crime. Such information provides an added dimension for understanding the nature of crime and the criminal justice system, as well as a measure that can be used by justice system planners.

Data about arrests, in addition to information about the number of crimes reported, are important for two reasons. First, arrests account for a considerable amount of police activity, time, and funding. Second, the major crime indices (i.e., FBI Index and California Crime Index) include only Part I offenses (homicide, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft). Arrest data include those major crimes and a broader spectrum called Part II offenses, such as alcohol- and drug-related violations, vandalism and graffiti, weapons offenses, lewd conduct, and other violations of the law.

The degree to which the general population is involved in crime (reflected by arrests) varies by type of offense and offender demographics, such as age, gender, and ethnicity. While persons arrested certainly do not represent the entire population of criminals, examining arrestees' characteristics does give a sense of how many and what types of crimes are committed among population subgroups.

Information related to what occurs *after* arrest is useful in that it can show, generally, how cases are ultimately resolved. Prosecutorial and probation data also provide indicators of the degree to which system resources are expended to address crime.

SOME THINGS TO REMEMBER

- Arrest rates reflect the number of arrests made by law enforcement per 1,000 countywide population age ten and older. The baseline is always the population **at risk for arrest**; for example, the population used to compute the *adult* female arrest rate is the number of female residents age 18 and older (not the total female population).
- The populations used to compute 1997 and 2001 arrest rates are calculated using information from the California Department of Finance (DOF), Census 2000 from the U.S. Census Bureau, and adjusted SANDAG population estimates based on DOF and Census figures. Population figures for 2000 are from the 2000 Census. These population figures may differ from those presented in prior reports (see Methodology in Appendix B), thus arrest rates in this report may differ from those presented previously. In addition, in Summer 2003, SANDAG plans to release a revised series of population estimates by age and ethnicity for the years 1990 through 2003. (See Appendix B for the populations used to compute arrest rates.)
- It is important to note that the arrest data provided do not represent every offense, or charge involved in an arrest incident. Similar to the FBI's reporting standards for crime (Uniform Crime Reporting program, or UCR), in the Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (MACR) program, only

the most serious offense associated with each arrest is recorded, regardless of how many offenses the suspect is accused. Similarly, if the same person is arrested multiple times within a 24 hour period, only the highest charge associated with that suspect is recorded.

- Percent changes between small numbers can appear to be disproportionately large. Therefore, if either comparison number in a table is 30 or less, the percent change is not presented.

WHAT DOES THE ARREST PROCESS LOOK LIKE?

An arrest occurs when law enforcement has reason to believe that a person has violated the law. Most arrests do not result in a person being taken to jail. Arrestees may either be released by law enforcement or booked into custody, contingent on their criminal history and the level and severity of the offense. After booking, arrestees may either be released by jail staff on their own recognizance or by posting bail and promising to appear at a subsequent court hearing. Releases can also occur in cases when a felony is reduced to a misdemeanor, if law enforcement decides not to proceed with the case, and in misdemeanor cases (with the exception of domestic violence) that have been authorized for release at the discretion of the facility Watch Commander. Some arrestees are issued citations, which direct them to appear in court (similar to a traffic ticket). All of the above circumstances are reflected in the data in this report.

The two major categories of arrests are felony and misdemeanor. A felony arrest may result in a local jail or state prison sentence if the offender is convicted as an adult. Consequences for conviction at the misdemeanor level may include a sentence of up to one year in county jail, a fine, a period of probation, or any combination thereof. Both adults (age 18 and older) and juveniles (age 17 and younger) may be arrested for either category of offense; however, sanctions tend to vary more for juveniles than for adults and are not as closely tied to the level of the arrest offense in juvenile cases. A third category of arrest, status offenses, applies only to juveniles. Status offenses include juvenile-specific behaviors such as truancy, curfew violations, running away, and incorrigibility (e.g., habitual refusal to obey reasonable orders of parents/guardians). The term 'status' offense refers to the juveniles' age status (a minor) being the reason that legal intervention is allowed (i.e., the offenses are not "normally" considered crimes and adults cannot be charged with status offense violations).

In this report, total arrests include felony, misdemeanor, and status offenses, as well as arrests for parole or probation violations (which, depending on the nature and severity of the violations may be charged as a misdemeanor or a felony).

ARREST RATES COMPARED

HOW DO SAN DIEGO'S ARREST RATES COMPARE TO OTHER CALIFORNIA COUNTIES?

When comparing arrest rates across counties, awareness of how adult and juvenile populations were derived for the three comparison years is important. Since populations by age breakdown have not been released by the State DOF, the populations used to compute rates are interim estimates.

In 2001, compared to four other counties and the State, San Diego had the third highest overall rate (per 1,000 population 10 and older) and adult rate of arrest per 1,000 population (San Bernardino and the State were higher), and the second highest juvenile rate per 1,000 youth age 10 to 17, behind San Bernardino (Table 1).

Between 2000 and 2001, the State and three of the counties experienced reductions in each category of arrest rates, with only San Bernardino and San Diego showing increases in overall and adult arrest rates.

Over the five-year span (1997 to 2001), in comparison, all five counties and the State experienced reductions in the overall, adult, and juvenile arrest rates. The overall rate decline ranged from 7 percent in San Bernardino to 13 percent in San Diego and 30 percent in Los Angeles County.

In that same five-year period, in San Diego, the *number* of juvenile felony and misdemeanor arrests declined (8% and less than 1%, respectively), but status arrests (for juvenile-specific offenses) jumped 24 percent, driving the overall number up slightly (2%). Besides San Diego, only San Bernardino (up 3%) and the State (up 1%) showed slight increases in status level arrests since 1997, while the other three counties had decreased numbers of arrests in this category (Appendix Table A.29).

Table 1
Arrest Rates per 1,000 Population
Five Major Counties and the State of California, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Los Angeles					
Adult	59.5	42.0	41.3	-31%	-2%
Juvenile	67.3	49.9	49.6	-26%	-1%
Total	60.5	43.1	42.5	-30%	-1%
Orange					
Adult	47.8	41.3	38.9	-19%	-6%
Juvenile	66.1	48.5	46.2	-30%	-5%
Total	50.0	42.3	39.9	-20%	-6%
San Bernardino					
Adult	63.1	57.9	59.6	-6%	3%
Juvenile	89.4	73.4	75.6	-15%	3%
Total	67.4	60.6	62.4	-7%	3%
San Diego					
Adult	**48.7**	**41.5**	**42.0**	**-14%**	**1%**
Juvenile	**70.0**	**64.6**	**62.4**	**-11%**	**-3%**
Total	**51.4**	**44.5**	**44.7**	**-13%**	**<1%**
Santa Clara					
Adult	51.1	43.9	41.1	-20%	-6%
Juvenile	84.9	63.9	55.2	-35%	-14%
Total	55.2	46.3	42.8	-22%	-8%
Statewide					
Adult	58.0	48.0	47.2	-19%	-2%
Juvenile	77.0	60.2	58.7	-24%	-2%
Total	60.5	49.7	48.8	-19%	-2%

NOTE: The populations used to calculate arrest rates include individuals ten years and older (10-17 for juveniles and 18 and older for adults), based upon Census 2000. 2000 figures are from Census 2000. 1997 and 2001 figures are unofficial estimates (see Methodology, Appendix B).

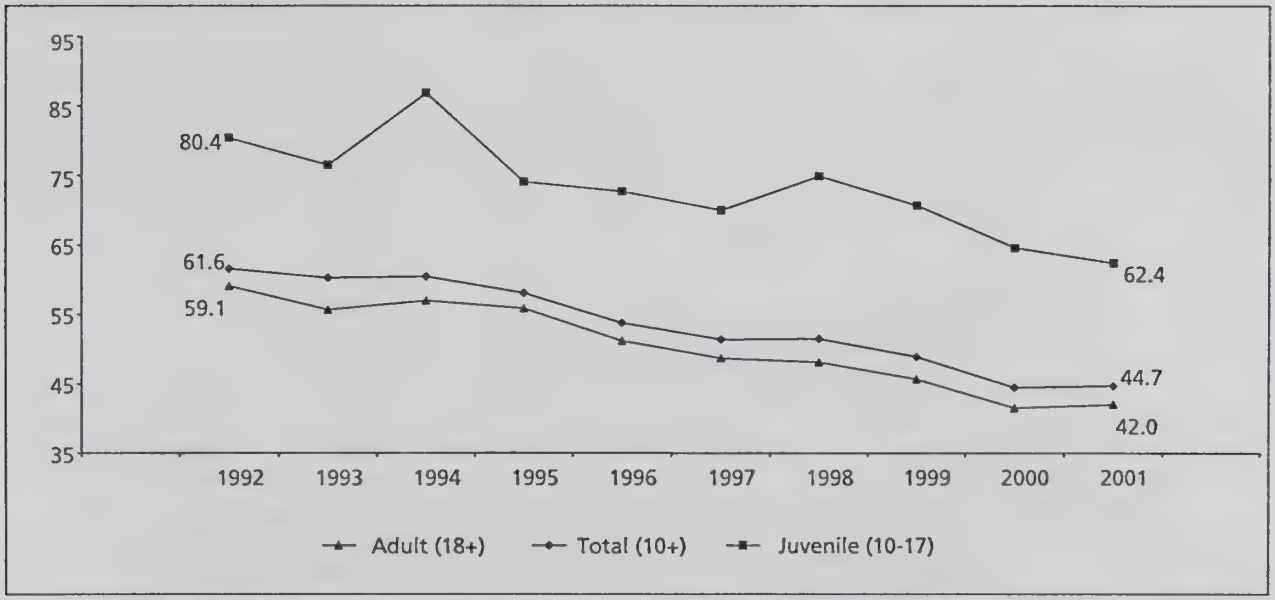
SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000; California Department of Finance, revised E4 City/County Population Estimates, March 2002; SANDAG, Demographic/Economic Estimates (adjusted – see Methodology, Appendix B.)

SAN DIEGO REGION ARREST RATES

HOW HAVE ADULT AND JUVENILE ARREST RATES CHANGED OVER TIME?

Although arrest rates have fluctuated over time for juveniles, the adult rate declined steadily from 1994 to 2000. In 2001, the adult rate (42 arrests per 1,000 adults) was lower than any year shown with the exception of 2000, and greatly reduced compared to 1992 when the rate was 59.1 (Figure 1).

Figure 1
Arrest Rates per 1,000 Population by Adult and Juvenile
San Diego Region, 1992-2001



NOTE: The populations used to calculate arrest rates include individuals ten years and older (10-17 for juveniles and 18 and older for adults), based upon Census 2000. 2000 figures are from Census 2000. 1997 and 2001 figures are unofficial estimates (see Methodology, Appendix B).

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000; California Department of Finance, revised E4 City/County Population Estimates, March 2002; SANDAG, Demographic/Economic Estimates (adjusted - see Methodology, Appendix B)

In 2001, juveniles had the lowest arrest rate (62.4 per 1,000 youth) of any year in the ten years compared, down from 80.4 per 1,000 in 1992. Still, during each year from 1992 to 2001, juveniles experienced a rate of arrest significantly greater than adults.

Again, when comparing arrest rate changes over time it should be noted that (1) juvenile rates include status offenses and (2) the populations used to compute rates are interim estimates.

HOW DO ADULT AND JUVENILE ARREST RATES VARY BY LEVEL OF OFFENSE?

Over one year, adult and juvenile felony rates increased (1% and 7%, respectively). The misdemeanor rate for adults rose one percent, while the juvenile rate declined eight percent between 2000 and 2001 (Table 2).

Table 2
Arrest Rates per 1,000 Population by Level of Offense
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Adult					
Felony	16.2	13.0	13.1	-19%	1%
Misdemeanor	32.5	28.5	28.9	-11%	1%
Total	**48.7**	**41.5**	**42.0**	**-14%**	**1%**
Juvenile					
Felony	20.3	15.2	16.3	-20%	7%
Misdemeanor	37.6	35.9	32.9	-13%	-8%
Status	12.1	13.5	13.2	9%	-2%
Total	**70.0**	**64.6**	**62.4**	**-11%**	**-3%**
Adult/Juvenile Combined					
Felony	16.7	13.3	13.5	-19%	2%
Misdemeanor	33.2	29.5	29.4	-11%	<-1%
TOTAL	**51.4**	**44.5**	**44.7**	**-13%**	**<1%**

NOTE: The populations used to calculate arrest rates include individuals ten years and older (10-17 for juveniles and 18 and older for adults), based upon Census 2000. 2000 figures are from Census 2000. 1997 and 2001 figures are unofficial estimates (see Methodology, Appendix B).

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000; California Department of Finance, revised E4 City/County Population Estimates, March 2002; SANDAG, Demographic/Economic Estimates (adjusted - see Methodology, Appendix B)

For each of the comparison years, overall arrest rates for adults were significantly lower than for juveniles. However, a comparison of combined felony and misdemeanor arrest rates for adults and juveniles, *without* considering status offense arrests, reveals that although juvenile rates have exceeded those of adults, the difference between the two is much less pronounced. For example, between 1997 and 2001, felony and misdemeanor rates dropped similarly for adults and juveniles, with only the juvenile rate of arrest for status offenses increasing during the five-year span (up 9% from 1997 to 2001).

HOW DO ARREST RATES VARY BY AGE, ETHNIC GROUP, AND JURISDICTION?

Age

Between 2000 and 2001, arrest rates by specific age group declined with the exception of those 18 to 24 years old and those 40 and over. The *rate* for youth 14 and under dropped the most, seven percent over one year. Comparing *numbers* of arrests for all youth between 2000 and 2001, there was a six percent drop in arrests of those age 10 to 14 and a one percent decline for 15 to 17 year-olds, which indicates there has been a one-year decrease in the number of youth entering the juvenile justice system (not shown). Each year from 1997 to 2001, individuals age 15 to 17 experienced the highest arrest rate per 1,000 of all age groups presented. Again, this age category is most at risk of being arrested for status offenses (especially truancy and curfew violations) which has some bearing on their overall arrest rate.

Individuals age 18 to 24 had the second highest rate of arrest each year from 1997 to 2001 (Table 3). The actual population for this age group grew by 15 percent over five years and rose 2 percent from 2000 to 2001 (see Appendix B).

In terms of arrest *numbers*, the 18 to 24 year-olds showed a 14 percent increase over five years, from 25,247 arrests in 1997 to 28,771 in 2001. Misdemeanor arrests rose 22 percent from 1997 to 2001, and increased 10 percent from 2000 to 2001 (when arrests in this age group increased 9% for vandalism alone) (not shown).

Table 3
Arrest Rates per 1,000 Population by Age Category
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
14 and Under	34.0	32.0	29.7	-13%	-7%
15-17	134.9	122.4	120.4	-11%	-2%
18-24	89.6	81.9	88.9	-1%	9%
25-29	78.4	57.7	56.4	-28%	-2%
30-39	69.2	54.4	52.9	-24%	-3%
40 and Over	22.2	21.0	21.2	-5%	1%
TOTAL	**51.4**	**44.5**	**44.7**	**-13%**	**<1%**

NOTE: The populations used to calculate arrest rates include individuals ten years and older (10-17 for juveniles and 18 and older for adults), based upon Census 2000. 2000 figures are from Census 2000. 1997 and 2001 figures are unofficial estimates (see Methodology, Appendix B).

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000; California Department of Finance, revised E4 City/County Population Estimates, March 2002; SANDAG, Demographic/Economic Estimates (adjusted - see Methodology, Appendix B)

As Table 3 depicts, the likelihood of adults being arrested diminishes as they grow older. Each year from 1997 to 2001, the rate of arrest declined for the age categories that reflect increasingly older populations, with persons age 40 and older averaging about 21 arrests per 1,000.

Ethnicity

Between 2000 and 2001, arrest rates rose for Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics and declined two percent for the "other" ethnic group category. The adult rate rose over one year for every ethnic group, while the juvenile rate increased for Whites and Blacks, but dropped for Hispanics and other youth (down 2% for Hispanics and 14% for juveniles of "other" ethnicities) (Table 4).

Table 4
Arrest Rates per 1,000 Population by Ethnicity
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
White	**36.9**	**35.4**	**35.5**	**-4%**	**<1%**
Adult	35.3	32.8	33.8	-4%	3%
Juvenile	50.6	49.9	50.5	<-1%	1%
Black	**148.8**	**134.2**	**135.7**	**-9%**	**1%**
Adult	148.1	130.1	131.3	-11%	1%
Juvenile	152.7	154.9	157.9	3%	2%
Hispanic	**73.4**	**57.3**	**57.9**	**-21%**	**1%**
Adult	70.8	54.0	55.2	-22%	2%
Juvenile	85.4	71.3	69.6	-19%	-2%
Other	**40.0**	**23.2**	**22.8**	**-43%**	**-2%**
Adult	35.7	19.9	20.5	-43%	3%
Juvenile	64.8	42.0	36.0	-44%	-14%
TOTAL	**51.4**	**44.5**	**44.7**	**-13%**	**<1%**
Adult	48.7	41.5	42.0	-14%	1%
Juvenile	70.0	64.6	62.4	-11%	-3%

NOTE: The populations used to calculate rates in this table include individuals age ten and older (10-17 for juveniles and 18 and older for adults). Population figures have been adjusted to reflect the estimated counts associated with Census 2000. 2000 figures are from the 2000 Census. 1997 and 2001 figures are unofficial estimates (see Methodology in Appendix B). The ethnic groups in this report are referred to as Hispanics, Whites, Blacks, and Asians and Others in the text. While many people may prefer to identify themselves as African-American rather than Black, Latino rather than Hispanic, or as a member of a particular ethnic group rather than White or Asian, SANDAG uses the terminology consistent with the 1990 Census questionnaire to ensure comparability with historical data.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000; California Department of Finance, revised E4 City/County Population Estimates, March 2002; SANDAG, Demographic/Economic Estimates (adjusted - see Methodology, Appendix B)

For all years from 1997 to 2001, comparing arrest rates for adults and juveniles within the four major ethnic groupings, Blacks had a significantly higher rate of arrest compared to the other ethnicities, and Hispanics were the second most likely to be arrested, followed by Whites and other ethnic groups (not shown). Within each ethnic group, as well as for the population as a whole, juveniles showed a higher rate of arrest than adults.

In 2001, Whites (adults and juveniles) accounted for 46 percent of all arrests, Hispanics for 31 percent, Blacks for 16 percent, and arrestees of "other" ethnicities comprised 6 percent of all arrests. Over the five-year period, juvenile proportions of arrestees ranged from 11 to 13 percent for Whites, 18 to 20 percent for Hispanics, 14 to 17 percent for Blacks, and 18 to 22 percent for the other ethnic category (not shown). In contrast, in 2001, youth comprised just six percent of all Whites age 10 and older, one percent of Blacks, five percent of Hispanics, and two percent of the population of "other" ethnicities (see Appendix B).

Jurisdiction

Arrests rates by jurisdiction may vary for several reasons. For example, arrest patterns vary by population composition and law enforcement focus. Whether an area is rural or suburban versus urban is also a contributing factor.

Compared to the 2001 countywide adult arrest rate of 42.0 per 1,000 population age 18 and older, five cities (El Cajon, Escondido, Imperial Beach, National City, and San Diego) experienced adult rates that were slightly higher than the regional rate. In 1997, six cities surpassed the regional adult rate of arrest of 48.7 per 1,000 (Table 5).

Table 5
Adult Arrest Rate per 1,000 Population by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Carlsbad	43.5	29.8	29.9	-31%	<1%
Chula Vista	34.5	32.7	30.8	-11%	-6%
Coronado	10.5	13.5	19.7	88%	46%
El Cajon	74.4	50.4	48.5	-35%	-4%
Escondido	52.1	53.8	49.8	-4%	-7%
La Mesa	26.8	25.1	24.8	-7%	-1%
National City	57.7	50.5	49.4	-14%	-2%
Oceanside	56.4	44.5	39.5	-30%	-11%
San Diego	52.3	44.6	47.1	-10%	6%
Sheriff - Total	26.2	21.7	21.4	-18%	-1%
Del Mar	32.8	21.1	28.4	-13%	35%
Encinitas	30.2	21.0	22.3	-26%	6%
Imperial Beach	70.9	49.0	49.8	-30%	2%
Lemon Grove	35.2	22.3	26.8	-24%	20%
Poway	21.5	16.1	15.9	-26%	-1%
San Marcos	33.4	27.8	26.6	-20%	-4%
Santee	18.5	20.3	21.8	18%	7%
Solana Beach	22.4	16.1	14.8	-34%	-8%
Vista	44.2	26.4	25.5	-42%	-3%
Unincorporated	19.8	19.4	18.6	-6%	-4%
TOTAL	**48.7**	**41.5**	**42.0**	**-14%**	**1%**

NOTE: Populations used to calculate rates in this table include individuals age 18 and older. Population figures have been adjusted to reflect the estimated counts associated with Census 2000. 2000 figures are from the 2000 Census. 1997 and 2001 figures are unofficial estimates (see Methodology, Appendix B).

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000; California Department of Finance, revised E4 City/County Population Estimates, March 2002; SANDAG, Demographic/Economic Estimates (adjusted - see Methodology, Appendix B)

In Coronado, the 88 percent change in the adult arrest rate over five years is related to several factors, including a 19 percent decline in the *adult population* as well as an increase in *number* of arrests. Misdemeanor arrests for adults drove the overall increase, rising to 312 in 2001 from 183 in 1997, while arrests for adult misdemeanor DUIs alone increased to 183 from just 81 in 1997. The Coronado Police Department, responding to a rising number of DUI-related vehicle collisions, increased their emphasis on tracking and arresting violators and enhanced officer training in Drug Recognition Expertise (DRE) to meet the challenge.

At the other end of the spectrum, in Vista, the adult arrest rate dropped 42 percent. The adult population rose 9 percent in the five-year period, while the *number* of felony arrests decreased 42

percent and misdemeanor arrests dropped 34 percent (arrests declined in nearly every offense category). (See detailed jurisdictional data for 1997, 2000, and 2001 in Appendix A.)

Unlike rates for adults, the juvenile arrest rate includes status offense arrests, as well as felonies and misdemeanors. The regional rate for juveniles in 2001 was 62.4 arrests per 1,000 youth age 10 to 17. Similar to the adult statistics mentioned above, six cities had juvenile rates higher than the region, ranging from 67.5 in Escondido to 78.9 in San Diego. In 1997, nine cities experienced juvenile arrest rates that exceeded the regional rate of 70 arrests per 1,000 youth, ranging from 72.7 in Chula Vista to 124.5 in Carlsbad (Table 6).

Table 6
Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000 Population by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Carlsbad	124.5	63.5	56.5	-55%	-11%
Chula Vista	72.7	73.4	59.2	-19%	-19%
Coronado	36.3	69.3	43.1	19%	-38%
El Cajon	106.0	78.4	70.0	-34%	-11%
Escondido	80.8	75.7	67.5	-16%	-11%
La Mesa	84.6	68.7	68.1	-20%	-1%
National City	113.9	59.2	56.4	-50%	-5%
Oceanside	63.2	53.6	48.1	-24%	-10%
San Diego	73.6	81.4	78.9	7%	-3%
Sheriff – Total	48.3	37.9	41.4	-14%	9%
Del Mar	52.6	15.0	37.0	-30%	147%
Encinitas	47.0	24.2	37.6	-20%	55%
Imperial Beach	75.3	72.9	73.8	-2%	1%
Lemon Grove	42.4	26.2	26.6	-37%	2%
Poway	68.8	36.8	34.4	-50%	-7%
San Marcos	60.7	59.1	53.2	-12%	-10%
Santee	47.6	59.3	74.3	56%	25%
Solana Beach	72.9	8.6	16.0	-78%	86%
Vista	67.0	33.8	41.8	-38%	24%
Unincorporated	38.9	34.3	36.1	-7%	5%
TOTAL	**70.0**	**64.6**	**62.4**	**-11%**	**-3%**

NOTE: Populations used to calculate rates in this table include individuals age 10 to 17. Population figures have been adjusted to reflect the estimated counts associated with Census 2000. 2000 figures are from the 2000 Census. 1997 and 2001 figures are unofficial estimates (see Methodology, Appendix B).

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000; California Department of Finance, revised E4 City/County Population Estimates, March 2002; SANDAG, Demographic/Economic Estimates (adjusted - see Methodology, Appendix B)

A small number of arrests, in conjunction with changing populations used to calculate rates, may produce rates of arrest or percent changes over time that appear conspicuous. For example, in the case of Santee (juvenile rate up 56% in five years), the *number* of arrests for misdemeanors nearly doubled, status offense arrests rose to 118 from 49 in 1997, and assault/battery arrests jumped to 66 from 25 in 1997. At the same time, the juvenile population in Santee rose 17 percent. Meanwhile, in Solana Beach, with a 78 percent rate decrease, the number of misdemeanor arrests dropped to 8 in 2001 from 44 in 1997, status arrests declined to 4 from 13 in 1997, and the juvenile population increased 6 percent.

The estimated number of resident youth age 10 to 17 years varies considerably across cities, from 270 in Del Mar to 125,741 in San Diego in 2001. This wide range has obvious implications with respect to wide variations in arrest rates (16 per 1,000 in Solana Beach to 78.9 in San Diego). In fact, although the juvenile rate in Del Mar rose 147 percent in one year, the total number of arrests for juveniles increased to 10 in 2001 from just 4 in 2000 (and status offenses accounted for 3 of the 6 additional arrests).

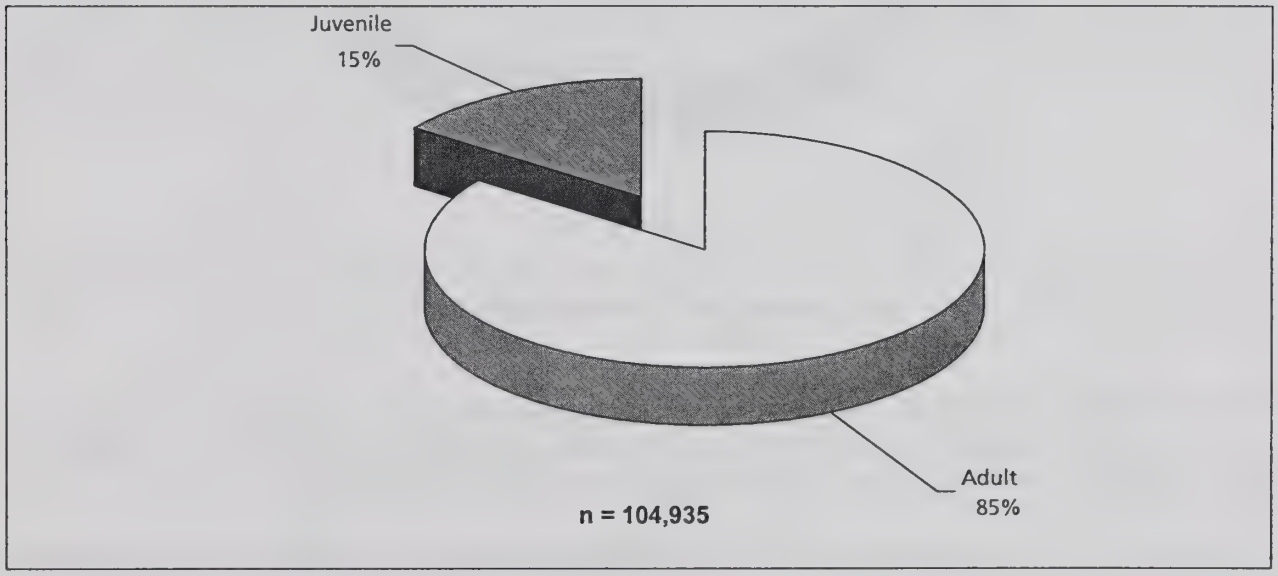
Also worthy of note, arrests occurring in a particular area are, of course, recorded for that jurisdiction. However, what is not known is where the suspect actually resides. In other words, it is unknown if offenders are committing crimes and being arrested in their home/residential environment or if they are traveling to other parts of the county to engage in those behaviors.

NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION

WHAT PROPORTION OF ARRESTS REPRESENTS JUVENILES?

There were 104,935 felony and misdemeanor arrests made in the San Diego region in 2001. Of those arrested, 85 percent were adults and 15 percent were juveniles (Figure 2). The adult versus juvenile proportion of arrests has remained fairly stable over time. However, with juveniles comprising just 13 percent of the population age ten and older, they are slightly overrepresented within the population of arrestees (see Appendix B).

Figure 2
Percent of Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests that are Adult or Juvenile
San Diego Region, 2001



NOTE: The total number of arrests does not include 4,181 juvenile status offense arrests.

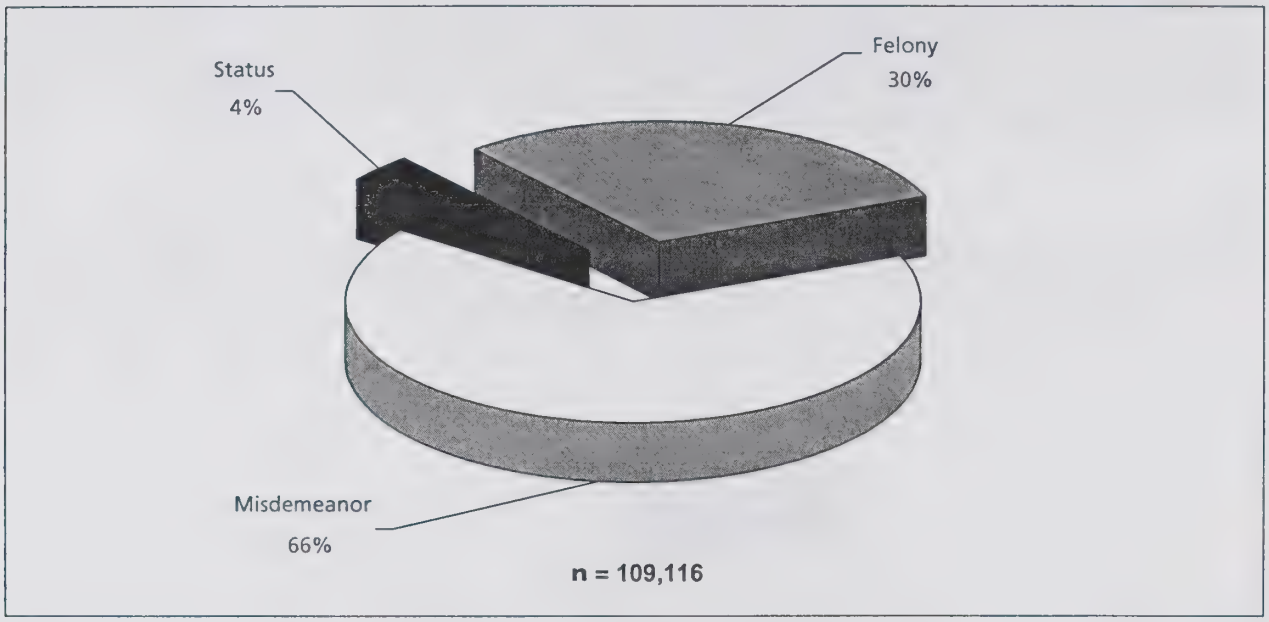
SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

For trends in the adult and juvenile proportions of arrests in the region since 1981, by jurisdiction, see Appendix A.

WHAT PROPORTION OF ARRESTS REPRESENTS FELONIES?

About two-thirds (66%) of all arrests in 2001 were for misdemeanor-level offenses (71,900) and 30 percent were for felonies (33,035). The remaining four percent were for status offense violations (4,181 offenses specific to juvenile offenders) (Figure 3).

Figure 3
Percent of Arrests that Are Felonies, Misdemeanors, or Status Offenses
San Diego Region, 2001



SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

This breakdown of arrests by level of offense has changed very little over time, including the fact that aggravated assaults consistently represent the largest proportion of felony violent arrests and DUI arrests account for about one in five misdemeanor arrests (not shown).

For the distribution of arrests by offense and charge level for each jurisdiction, for 1997, 2000, and 2001, see Appendix A.

DO PROPORTIONS AND NUMBERS OF ADULT AND JUVENILE ARRESTS VARY BY OFFENSE LEVEL?

From 2000 to 2001, while proportions of arrests by offense level did not change for adults, for juveniles there was a three percent increase for felonies and a three percent decrease for misdemeanor-level arrests (proportionately) (not shown).

The one-year increase for juveniles in the felony proportion was driven by a 20 percent rise in arrests for aggravated assault (up to 1,101 from 920 in 2000) plus a 46 percent increase in "other" arrests (up to 656 from 448) (including fraudulent use of ATM cards and personal checks, other theft-related charges, arson, and sex-related crimes.) In the misdemeanor category, there were fewer arrests in 2001 for every offense type except weapons violations (up to 71 in 2001 from 57 in 2000) and drug violations (up to 1,562 from 1,440) (not shown).

New data from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse show that the number of serious fights involving youth increased in 2001. According to the report, more than four million youth (or 19% of those age 12 to 17) participated in a serious fight at school or work, up from 17.9 percent in 2000. In addition, over three million youth took part in a group-against-group fight in 2001, while nearly two million children attacked others with the intent of seriously hurting them. According to the report, the most violent years for juveniles are ages 14 and 15. The study also showed that of the adolescents who engaged in two or more types of violent behaviors in 2001, over 40 percent used illegal drugs and more than 50 percent used alcohol (not shown).

Over five years, 2001 compared to 1997, the felony portion of total arrests decreased eleven percent for adults and eight percent for juveniles (Table 7).

Between 2000 and 2001, the number of adult felony arrests increased just three percent (felony property-related arrests rose 9%), while felony-level arrests of juveniles rose nine percent (with aggravated assault arrests up 20%). For misdemeanor arrests, adults showed a three percent rise (assault/battery up 7% but drug arrests were down 8%) compared to juveniles with a seven percent decrease over one year (1% decline in assault/battery and 19% drop in petty theft).

TABLE 7
Number of Arrests for Adults and Juveniles by Level of Offense
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Adult					
Felony	31,428	27,143	27,859	-11%	3%
Misdemeanor	63,275	59,562	61,454	-3%	3%
Total	**94,703**	**86,705**	**89,313**	**-6%**	**3%**
Juvenile					
Felony	5,650	4,739	5,176	-8%	9%
Misdemeanor	10,454	11,223	10,446	<-1%	-7%
Status	3,368	4,209	4,181	24%	-1%
Total	**19,472**	**20,171**	**19,803**	**2%**	**-2%**
Adult/Juvenile Combined					
Felony	37,078	31,882	33,035	-11%	4%
Misdemeanor	73,729	70,785	71,900	-2%	2%
TOTAL	**114,175**	**106,876**	**109,116**	**-4%**	**2%**

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

From 1997 to 2001, although the likelihood of arrest for both adults and juveniles decreased, reductions in arrest numbers for juveniles in the five-year period were smaller than those of the adults, and, for the juvenile-specific status offense arrests, there was a 24 percent increase between 1997 and 2001.

HOW DO ARREST STATISTICS FOR MALES AND FEMALES VARY BY LEVEL OF OFFENSE?

For adult males, felony arrests rose 3 percent between 2000 and 2001 and dropped 12 percent over five years. Similarly, for adult females, arrests at the felony level increased three percent over one year (2000 to 2001) and declined nine percent from 1997 to 2001 (Table 8A).

TABLE 8A
Number of Adult Arrests by Level of Offense and Gender
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Men					
Felony	24,823	21,320	21,868	-12%	3%
Misdemeanor	51,079	48,059	49,672	-3%	3%
Total	**75,902**	**69,379**	**71,540**	**-6%**	**3%**
Women					
Felony	6,605	5,823	5,991	-9%	3%
Misdemeanor	12,196	11,503	11,782	-3%	2%
Total	**18,801**	**17,326**	**17,773**	**-5%**	**3%**
Total Adults					
Felony	31,428	27,143	27,859	-11%	3%
Misdemeanor	63,275	59,562	61,454	-3%	3%
TOTAL	**94,703**	**86,705**	**89,313**	**-6%**	**3%**

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

For juvenile boys age 10 to 17, felony arrests rose ten percent between 2000 and 2001 and declined ten percent from 1997 to 2001. By comparison, felony arrests of girls increased during both comparison periods, four percent over one year and one percent over five years (Table 8B). In both cases, the rise and fall of the number of aggravated assault arrests was related to the overall changes in felony arrest numbers (not shown).

Table 8B
Number of Juvenile Arrests by Level of Offense and Gender
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

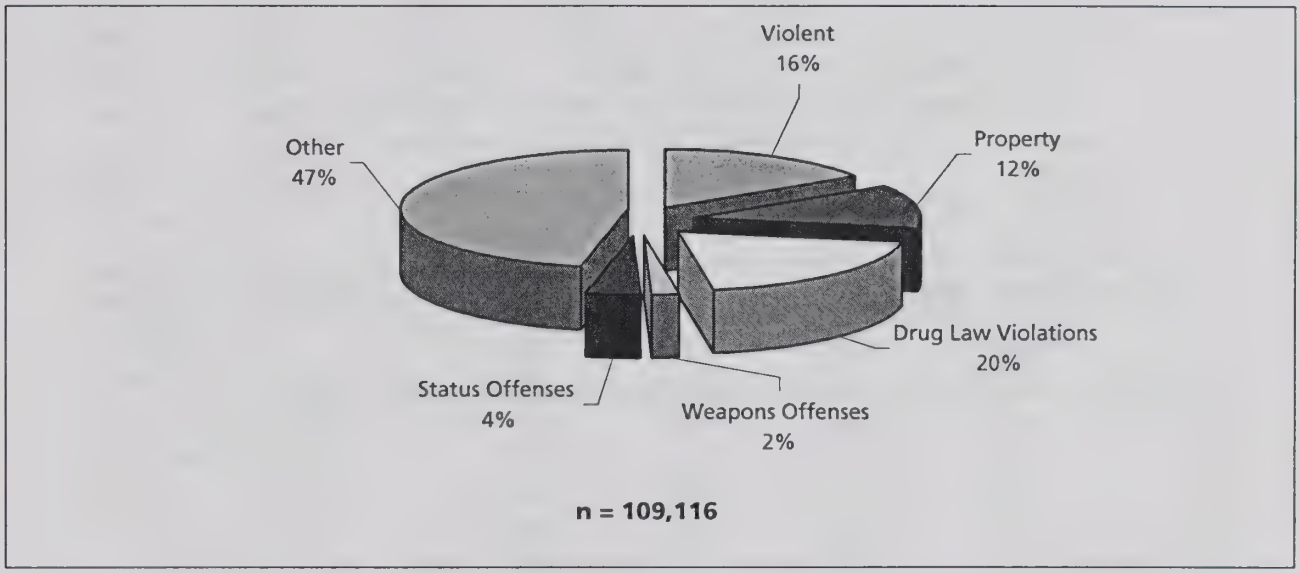
				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Boys					
Felony	4,768	3,879	4,285	-10%	10%
Misdemeanor	7,824	8,237	7,693	-2%	-7%
Status	2,168	2,706	2,629	21%	-3%
Total	**14,760**	**14,822**	**14,607**	**-1%**	**-1%**
Girls					
Felony	882	860	891	1%	4%
Misdemeanor	2,630	2,986	2,753	5%	-8%
Status	1,200	1,503	1,552	29%	3%
Total	**4,712**	**5,349**	**5,196**	**10%**	**-3%**
All Juveniles					
Felony	5,650	4,739	5,176	-8%	9%
Misdemeanor	10,454	11,223	10,446	<-1%	-7%
Status	3,368	4,209	4,181	24%	-1%
TOTAL	**19,472**	**20,171**	**19,803**	**2%**	**-2%**

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

WHAT ARE THE PROPORTIONS AND NUMBERS OF ARRESTS BY OFFENSE TYPE?

In 2001, nearly half of all arrests (47%), adult and juvenile, were related to the "other" category, which includes kidnapping/abduction, lewd conduct, graffiti, hit-and-run, alcohol–related charges, and other offenses. Drug law violations accounted for one in five arrests (20%) and arrests for violent crimes comprised 16 percent of the total (Figure 4).

Figure 4
Proportion of Arrests by Offense Type
San Diego Region, 2001



NOTE: Violent includes homicide, rape, robbery, and assault. Property includes theft, burglary, and motor vehicle theft. Other includes kidnapping, lewd conduct, hit-and-run, and other offenses. Status includes juvenile truancy, runaway, curfew violations, incorrigible behavior, and other juvenile-specific offenses (which include running away from court-ordered placement). Percents do not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: California State Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

In the one-year span (2000-2001), adult arrests rose in every category of offense except drug law violations (down 6%). Between 1997 and 2001, adults experienced a decrease in the number of arrests for every offense category except "other" (up <1%) (Table 9A). In this table, "other" includes alcohol-related arrests which comprise about half of the arrests in that category.

Table 9A
Number of Adult Arrests by Type of Offense
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Violent	14,794	14,164	14,462	-2%	2%
Property	12,116	8,820	8,991	-26%	2%
Drug Law Violations	21,473	21,023	19,741	-8%	-6%
Weapons Offenses	1,338	944	1,082	-19%	15%
Other	44,982	41,754	45,037	<1%	8%
TOTAL	**94,703**	**86,705**	**89,313**	**-6%**	**3%**

NOTE: Violent includes homicide/manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and assault and battery; property includes larceny theft, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and petty theft; other includes other theft-related offenses, kidnapping, lewd conduct, hit-and-run, and other offenses.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

From 2000 to 2001, juvenile arrests increased for violence (aggravated assault up 20%), drug violations, and weapons offenses, but dropped for property, "other," and status offenses. Increased police presence in schools since 2000 may be contributing to the rise in juvenile arrests for weapons violations (up 15%) and aggravated assault (in the violent category).

Over five years, juvenile arrests for violence (aggravated assault up 23%), drug-related offenses, and "other" offenses increased in number, and arrests for juvenile-specific status offenses rose 24 percent from 1997 to 2001. The number of youth arrested for property-related crimes and weapons offenses decreased in that period (29% and 8%, respectively) (Table 9B).

The overall number of arrests, for adults and juveniles combined, by type of offense is presented in Appendix A.

Table 9B
Number of Juvenile Arrests by Type of Offense
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Violent	3,067	3,098	3,250	6%	5%
Property	5,396	4,253	3,827	-29%	-10%
Drug Law Violations	1,961	1,860	1,993	2%	7%
Weapons Offenses	678	544	626	-8%	15%
Status	3,368	4,209	4,181	24%	-1%
Other	5,002	6,207	5,926	18%	-5%
TOTAL	**19,472**	**20,171**	**19,803**	**2%**	**-2%**

NOTE: Violent includes homicide/manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and assault and battery; property includes larceny theft, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and petty theft; other includes other theft-related offenses, kidnapping, lewd conduct, hit-and-run and other offenses; status includes juvenile truancy, runaway, curfew violations, incorrigible behavior, and other juvenile-specific offenses (which include running away from court-ordered placement).

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES

ARE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT BEHAVIOR ON THE RISE?

During the one-year period (2000 to 2001), adult arrests for felony violence decreased, with the exception of robbery arrests (up 2%). From 1997 to 2001, adult felony arrests declined for every violent offense (ranging from 33% for rape arrests to 9% for aggravated assault). At the misdemeanor level, adult arrests for assault and battery were up, 7 percent between 2000 and 2001 and 14 percent over five years (to 5,888 in 2001 from 5,145 in 1997) (Table 10A).

Table 10A
Number of Adult Arrests for Violent Offenses by Level
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Felony					
Homicide	94	88	64	-32%	-27%
Rape	222	192	149	-33%	-22%
Robbery	1,063	821	837	-21%	2%
Aggravated Assault	8,270	7,567	7,524	-9%	-1%
Total	9,649	8,668	8,574	-11%	-1%
Misdemeanor					
Manslaughter/ Assault & Battery	5,145	5,496	5,888	14%	7%
TOTAL	**14,794**	**14,164**	**14,462**	**-2%**	**2%**

NOTE: Homicide includes felony manslaughter (vehicular and non-vehicular).

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Of all adult arrests for felony offenses in 2001, 32 percent of men's arrests were for violence (27% just for aggravated assault), reflecting no change from 1997. Twenty-eight percent (28%) of women's arrests fell into the violence-related category (23% for aggravated assault), up from 25 percent of felony arrests for violence in 1997 (not shown).

With respect to arrests for violence, for juveniles the picture is somewhat different. Between 2000 and 2001, arrests for homicide, rape, robbery, and misdemeanor assault and battery decreased, while arrests for felony aggravated assault rose 20 percent. From 1997 to 2001, juvenile arrest

numbers were down slightly for homicide, rape, and robbery, but were up 23 percent for felony aggravated assault over five years (to 1,101 from 896 in 1997) and rose 10 percent for misdemeanor assault and battery in that time span (Table 10B).

Similar to *crime* data for 2001 when aggravated assaults comprised 70 percent of all violent crime, *arrests* for aggravated assault accounted for 86 percent of all felony arrests for violence in 2001 (not shown).

Table 10B
Number of Juvenile Arrests for Violent Offenses by Level
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Felony					
Homicide	19	7	6	--	--
Rape	31	21	19	--	--
Robbery	541	397	380	-30%	-4%
Aggravated Assault	896	920	1,101	23%	20%
Total	1,487	1,345	1,506	1%	12%
Misdemeanor					
Manslaughter/Assault & Battery	1,580	1,753	1,744	10%	-1%
TOTAL	**3,067**	**3,098**	**3,250**	**6%**	**5%**

NOTE: Homicide includes felony manslaughter (vehicular and non-vehicular). Percent changes are not presented when either comparison number equals 30 or less.

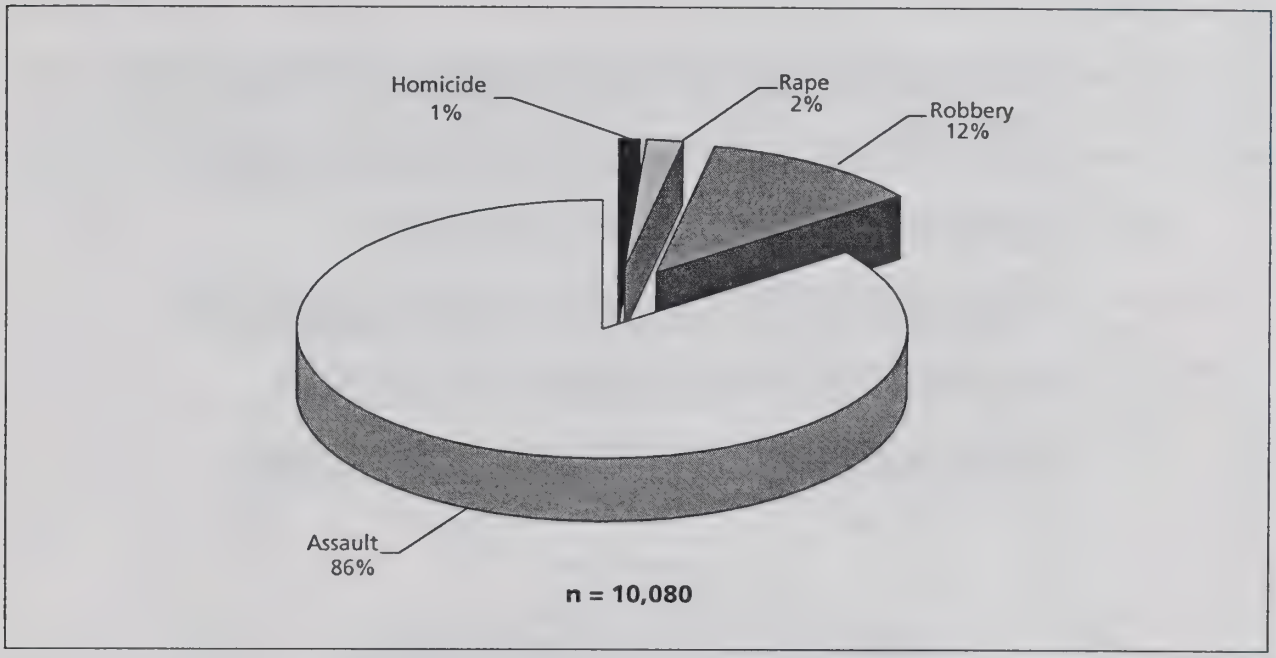
SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

For juveniles, in 1997, 27 percent of boys' felony arrests were for violent behavior and 22 percent of girls' arrests fell into that category. Of juveniles arrested for felonies in 2001, the proportion of boys arrested for violence was up two percent over five years, while girls' violence-related arrests rose five percent in the same time period. Also of interest, the aggravated assault portion of girls' arrests for felony violence averaged 79 percent over the five-year span. In comparison, boys arrested for felony violence experienced an average of 65 percent of arrests attributed to aggravated assault and were more likely to be arrested for robbery than girls (not shown).

WHAT PROPORTION OF FELONY ARRESTS FOR VIOLENCE REPRESENTS ASSAULT?

Of 10,080 adults and juveniles arrested for felony violent offenses, aggravated assaults accounted for 86 percent. Homicides comprised 1 percent, rapes 2 percent, and robberies 12 percent (Figure 5).

Figure 5
Proportion of Felony Violent Arrests by Crime Type
San Diego Region, 2001



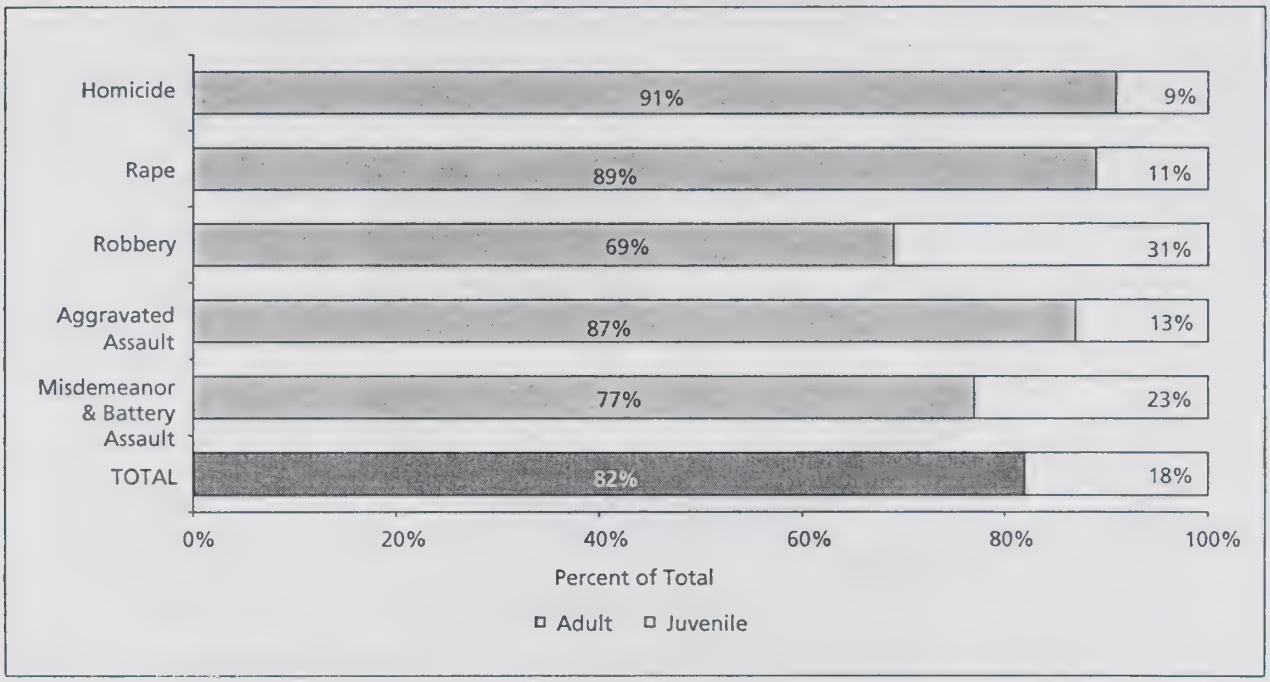
NOTE: Percents do not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

TO WHAT EXTENT DO ARRESTS FOR VIOLENCE INVOLVE ADULTS VERSUS JUVENILES?

Adults are alleged suspects in a range of 69 percent (robbery) to 91 percent (homicide) of arrests for violent behavior (Figure 6).

Figure 6
Percent of Total Violent Arrests for Adults and Juveniles
San Diego Region, 2001



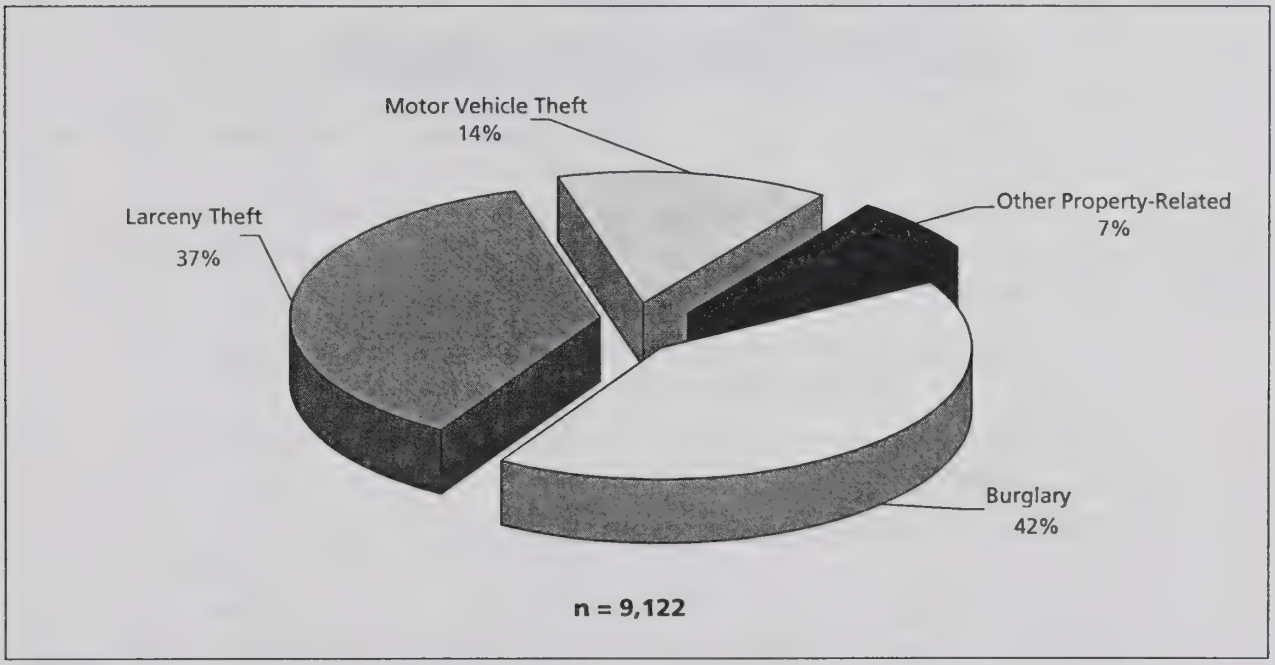
SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY OFFENSES

WHAT PROPORTION OF PROPERTY-RELATED FELONY ARRESTS REPRESENTS BURGLARY?

Of 9,122 arrests for property-related offenses, burglaries accounted for 42 percent and larceny theft ran a close second at 37 percent (Figure 7). Of the remaining 21 percent of property arrests, motor vehicle theft comprised 14 percent and 7 percent were arrests for other property-related crimes. These proportions have changed very little over time (not shown).

Figure 7
Proportion of Felony Property Arrests by Crime Type
San Diego Region, 2001



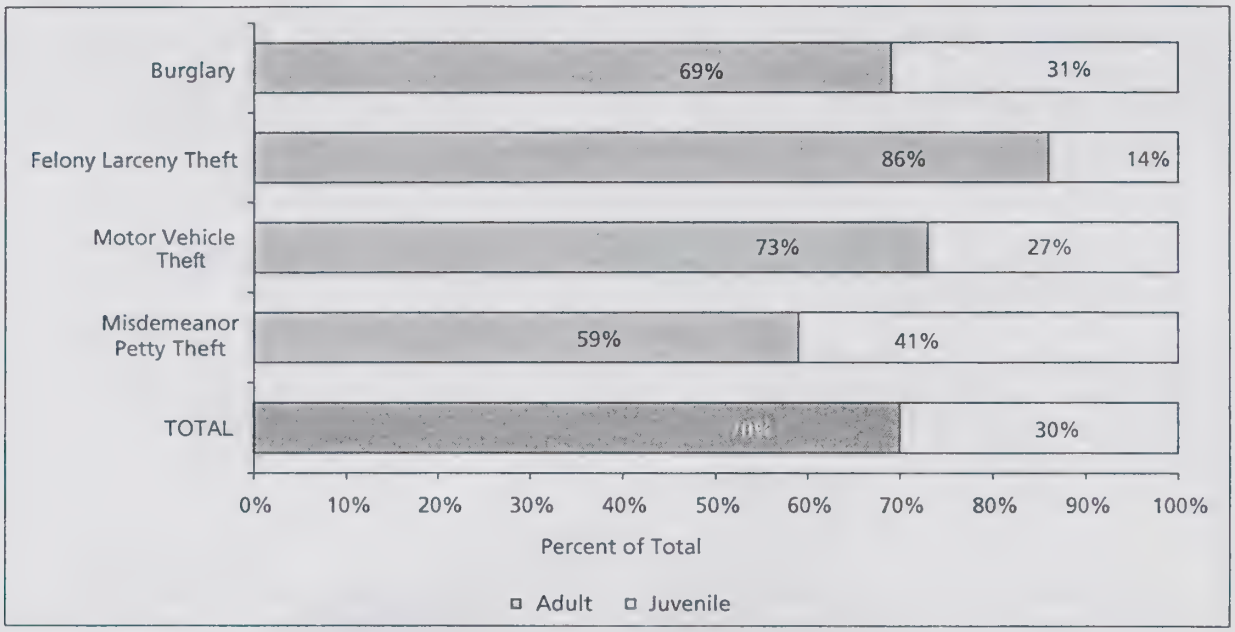
NOTE: Other property-related includes forgery/checks/access cards and arson.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

WHAT PROPORTION OF PROPERTY-RELATED ARRESTS INVOLVES JUVENILE SUSPECTS?

Juveniles accounted for 30 percent of all property arrests. However, for each property offense the percentage of arrestees age 10 to 17 was different, ranging from 14 percent of felony larceny thefts to 31 percent of burglaries and 41 percent of misdemeanor petty thefts (Figure 8).

Figure 8
Percent of Property Arrests for Adults and Juveniles
San Diego Region, 2001



SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

DO ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY-RELATED OFFENSES VARY FOR ADULTS AND JUVENILES?

Over one year (2000-2001), consistent with the overall rise in property-related arrests, adult arrests for property crime increased for each felony-level offense, but dropped 13 percent for misdemeanor theft.

During the same one-year period, juvenile arrests for property offenses decreased ten percent. Felony burglary and misdemeanor theft declined for juveniles, but arrests for felony larceny and motor vehicle theft increased (Tables 11A and 11B).

Table 11A
Number of Adult Arrests for Property Offenses by Level
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Felony					
Burglary	3,179	2,524	2,651	-17%	5%
Larceny Theft	3,517	2,550	2,868	-18%	12%
Motor Vehicle Theft	948	815	915	-3%	12%
Total	7,644	5,889	6,434	-16%	9%
Misdemeanor					
Petty Theft	4,472	2,931	2,557	-43%	-13%
TOTAL	**12,116**	**8,820**	**8,991**	**-26%**	**2%**

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table 11B
Number of Juvenile Arrests for Property Offenses by Level
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Felony					
Burglary	1,618	1,243	1,202	-26%	-3%
Larceny Theft	579	475	486	-16%	2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	404	312	333	-18%	7%
Total	2,601	2,030	2,021	-22%	<-1%
Misdemeanor					
Petty Theft	2,795	2,223	1,806	-35%	-19%
TOTAL	**5,396**	**4,253**	**3,827**	**-29%**	**-10%**

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

There are similarities in changes over time with respect to arrest of adults and juveniles for property-related offenses. For example, between 1997 and 2001, there were fairly large declines in the number of property-related arrests for both groups (26% and 29%, respectively).

ARRESTS FOR VANDALISM AND GRAFFITI

ARE JUVENILES MORE LIKELY THAN ADULTS TO BE ARRESTED FOR VANDALISM AND GRAFFITI?

Vandalism and graffiti are misdemeanor-level offenses. For each year from 1997 to 2001, compared to adults, juveniles were more likely to be arrested for vandalism and graffiti, with juveniles being involved in nearly twice as many arrests in this category as adults in 1997 and 2000. However, it is encouraging that the number of juvenile arrests in this category has declined (down 20% from 2000 to 2001 and 16% over 5 years). Adult arrests for vandalism/graffiti increased slightly, with numbers up ten percent over one year and six percent between 1997 and 2001 (Table 12). The number of vandalism arrests in the 18 to 24 year-old group, up 30 percent over one year and 9 percent between 1997 and 2001, is driving the upward trend of adult arrests in this category (not shown).

Table 12
Number of Misdemeanor Arrests for Vandalism and Graffiti
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Adult	539	519	571	6%	10%
Juvenile	929	978	780	-16%	-20%
TOTAL	**1,468**	**1,497**	**1,351**	**-8%**	**-10%**

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

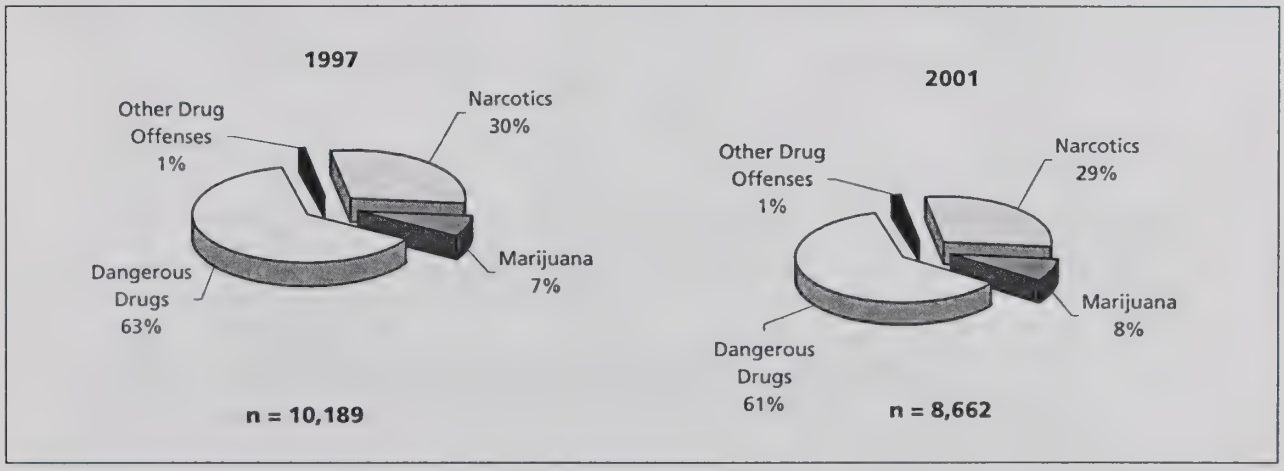
ARRESTS FOR ALCOHOL- AND DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES

Adult arrests for misdemeanor and felony alcohol- and drug-related offense violations comprised 50 percent of the total number of adult arrests (89,313) in 2001. Since 1997, this proportion has remained fairly stable, ranging from 47 percent in 1997 to 52 percent in 2000 (not shown).

WHAT PROPORTION OF ADULT FELONY DRUG-RELATED ARRESTS REPRESENTS THE DANGEROUS DRUG CATEGORY?

In 2001, of 8,662 felony arrests of adults for drug violations, 61 percent involved dangerous drugs (mostly methamphetamine), down 2 percent from five years earlier (Figure 9).

Figure 9
Percent of Adult Felony Drug-Related Arrests by Offense Type
San Diego Region, 1997 and 2001



NOTE: Narcotics include heroin, morphine, cocaine/rock, and barbiturates. Dangerous drugs include methamphetamine, depressants, and hallucinogens. Other drug offenses include illegal possession of drug paraphernalia, use of illegal prescriptions and prescription drugs, sales of chemicals used to produce drugs, under-the-influence, and other drug-related crimes. Percents do not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

FOR WHAT TYPES OF DRUGS ARE ADULTS AND JUVENILES ARRESTED?

From 2000 to 2001, adult felony drug arrests dropped two percent overall. However, there were significant increases in the number of adults arrested for other felony drug offenses (including illegal possession of drug paraphernalia, use of illegal prescriptions and prescription drugs, sales of chemicals used to produce drugs, being under-the-influence, etc.), which was up 51 percent, and driving-under-the-influence (DUI), which increased 18 percent. At the misdemeanor level, adult arrests decreased in every offense category except violations of liquor laws (up 21%) and DUI offenses (up 5%) (Table 13A).

Table 13A
Number of Adult Alcohol- and Drug-Related Arrests by Offense Type
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Felony					
Narcotics	3,011	2,706	2,553	-15%	-6%
Marijuana	703	755	701	<-1%	-7%
Dangerous Drugs	6,388	5,392	5,284	-17%	-2%
Other Drug Offenses	87	82	124	43%	51%
Driving Under the Influence	326	360	424	30%	18%
Total	**10,515**	**9,295**	**9,086**	**-14%**	**-2%**
Misdemeanor					
Marijuana	3,033	3,656	3,472	14%	-5%
Other Drug Offenses	8,251	8,432	7,607	-8%	-10%
Drunk	6,759	7,736	7,672	14%	-1%
Liquor Laws	1,461	1,964	2,381	63%	21%
Driving Under the Influence	14,262	13,973	14,635	3%	5%
Total	**33,766**	**35,761**	**35,767**	**6%**	**<1%**
TOTAL	**44,281**	**45,056**	**44,853**	**1%**	**<-1%**

NOTE: Narcotics include heroin, morphine, cocaine/rock, and barbiturates. Dangerous drugs include methamphetamine, depressants, and hallucinogens. Other drug offenses include illegal possession of drug paraphernalia, use of illegal prescriptions and prescription drugs, sales of chemicals used to produce drugs, under-the-influence, and other drug-related crimes. Other misdemeanor drug offenses include glue sniffing.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Over five years (1997-2001), at the felony level the adult arrest picture was much the same, with large increases in arrests for the "other" drug offenses (up 43%, from 87 to 124 cases) and DUI (up 30%, from 326 to 424). As for misdemeanor-level arrests, in the same time period there were 14 percent more arrests for marijuana and drunk-in-public violations and a 63 percent increase in arrests for liquor laws (from 1,461 to 2,381).

Juvenile arrests for felony narcotics and dangerous drugs declined in the one-year period, (7% and 3%, respectively), but felony arrests for marijuana increased 12 percent (to 179 from 160). At the misdemeanor level, marijuana arrests rose 10 percent and arrests for other drug offenses increased 3 percent, while the number of youth arrested for DUI rose 22 percent between 2000 and 2001 (to 166 from 136) (Table 13B).

Table 13B
Number of Juvenile Alcohol- and Drug-Related Arrests by Offense Type
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Felony					
Narcotics	141	85	79	-44%	-7%
Marijuana	121	160	179	48%	12%
Dangerous Drugs	254	170	165	-35%	-3%
Other Drug Offenses	4	5	8	--	--
Driving Under the Influence	7	9	7	--	--
Total	**527**	**429**	**438**	**-17%**	**2%**
Misdemeanor					
Marijuana	1,055	1,179	1,293	23%	10%
Other Drug Offenses	386	261	269	-30%	3%
Drunk	418	449	426	2%	-5%
Liquor Laws	396	545	459	16%	-16%
Driving Under the Influence	129	136	166	29%	22%
Total	**2,384**	**2,570**	**2,613**	**10%**	**2%**
TOTAL	**2,911**	**2,999**	**3,051**	**5%**	**2%**

NOTE: Narcotics include heroin, morphine, cocaine/rock, and barbiturates. Dangerous drugs include methamphetamine, depressants, and hallucinogens. Other drug offenses include illegal possession of drug paraphernalia, use of illegal prescriptions and prescription drugs, sales of chemicals used to produce drugs, under-the-influence, and other drug-related crimes. Other misdemeanor drug offenses include glue sniffing.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

At the felony level, between 1997 and 2001, juvenile arrests dropped 44 percent for narcotics violations and were down 35 percent for dangerous drugs. Felony marijuana arrests rose 48 percent in the five-year span (to 179 from 121). Youth arrested for misdemeanor marijuana violations rose 23 percent over five years (to 1,293 from 1,055 in 1997), and juvenile arrests for misdemeanor DUI increased 29 percent (to 166 from 129).

HOW DO ARRESTS FOR DRUG SALES AND POSSESSION/USE DIFFER FOR ADULTS AND JUVENILES?

Over one year (2000-2001), adult arrests for sales of narcotics increased six percent while arrests for sales and possession of marijuana decreased. The number of adults arrested for narcotics possession dropped (14%) and dangerous drug possession arrests increased (2% in the one-year period). In 2001, there were 3,372 adults arrested who were in possession of some amount of marijuana while driving a vehicle, accounting for 81 percent of all arrests for that substance (Table 14A).

Table 14A
Number of Adult Drug-Related Arrests by Sales and Possession
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Narcotics					
Possession/Use	1,873	1,575	1,352	-28%	-14%
Sales	1,138	1,131	1,201	6%	6%
Total	**3,011**	**2,706**	**2,553**	**-15%**	**-6%**
Marijuana					
Possession/Use	3,131	3,772	3,578	14%	-5%
Possession at School	94	123	97	3%	-21%
Possession While Driving	2,937	3,526	3,372	15%	-4%
Other Possession Violations	100	123	109	9%	-11%
Sales	605	639	595	-2%	-7%
Total	**3,736**	**4,411**	**4,173**	**12%**	**-5%**
Dangerous Drugs					
Possession/Use	4,841	3,858	3,947	-18%	2%
Sales	1,547	1,534	1,337	-14%	-13%
Total	**6,388**	**5,392**	**5,284**	**-17%**	**-2%**

NOTE: Narcotics include heroin, morphine, cocaine/rock, and barbiturates. Dangerous drugs include methamphetamine, depressants, and hallucinogens.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Between 1997 and 2001, changes in adult arrests for drug sales were very similar to the one-year period. In five years, the number of adults arrested for possession of narcotics dropped 28 percent, while marijuana possession arrests rose 14 percent overall and increased 15 percent for violations while driving and 3 percent for possession while at school.

During the one-year period, for juveniles, arrests for narcotics possession and sales declined (7% and 8%, respectively). Unlike the adult statistics for that time span, marijuana possession arrests for youth *increased* eleven percent between 2000 and 2001, while arrests for possession of dangerous drugs declined five percent (Table 14B).

Table 14B
Number of Juvenile Drug-Related Arrests by Sales and Possession
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Narcotics					
Possession/Use	57	45	42	-26%	-7%
Sales	84	40	37	-56%	-8%
Total	**141**	**85**	**79**	**-44%**	**-7%**
Marijuana					
Possession/Use	1,090	1,222	1,358	25%	11%
Possession at School	386	529	587	52%	11%
Possession While Driving	667	645	695	4%	8%
Other Possession Violations	37	48	76	105%	58%
Sales	86	117	114	33%	-3%
Total	**1,176**	**1,339**	**1,472**	**25%**	**10%**
Dangerous Drugs					
Possession/Use	204	130	123	-40%	-5%
Sales	50	40	42	-16%	5%
Total	**254**	**170**	**165**	**-35%**	**-3%**

NOTE: Narcotics include heroin, morphine, cocaine/rock, and barbiturates. Dangerous drugs include methamphetamine, depressants, and hallucinogens.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Between 1997 and 2001, juvenile arrests for narcotics use and sales declined significantly, dropping 26 percent and 56 percent, respectively. Arrests for marijuana violations were up 25 percent for use and 33 percent for sales in the five-year span. Juvenile arrests for possession of dangerous drugs dropped 40 percent and arrests for sales in this category decreased 16 percent from 1997 to 2001.

Youth arrested for marijuana possession while at school jumped 52 percent between 1997 and 2001. According to information from the office of the San Diego City Schools' Police, the increase in marijuana arrests is probably related to the following two factors. First, due to legislation enacted in mid-1995, there was implementation of the California Safe Schools Assessment Program which mandated schools to report on-campus crimes that they hadn't previously reported, and provided additional training as to how to report these offenses. Second, due to additional funding at both the state and federal levels, there has been a substantial increase in the number of sworn officers permanently assigned to work on school grounds. For example, in San Diego City Schools there were approximately 32 sworn officers permanently assigned on-campus in 1996 compared to 51 officers in 2001. Prior to the legislation, training, and funding changes, reporting was a more cumbersome process and schools probably did not report as fully and accurately as they are currently doing.

Proposition 36, enacted in November 2000 and effective as of July 2001, mandates treatment for adult first-time drug offenders. It is too early to note differences in arrest numbers based on the legislation, but future analyses may reveal notable changes.

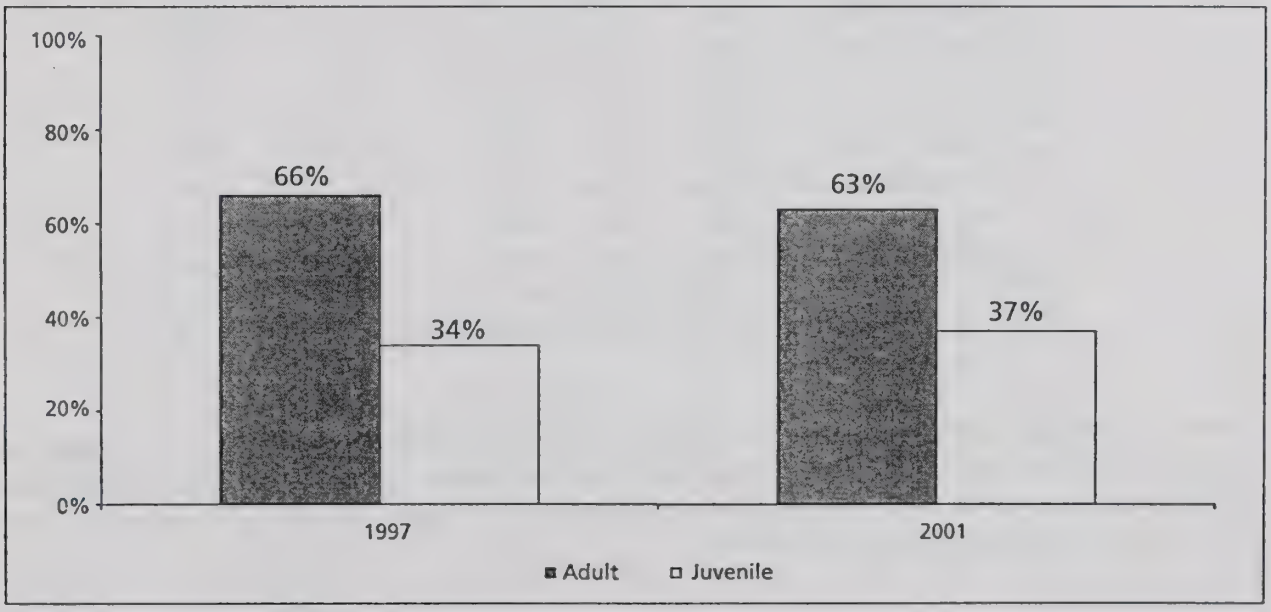
In summary, overall adult arrests for sales and use of drugs decreased in both comparison periods in contrast to juveniles who were arrested for drug violations in greater numbers during both the one- and five-year time periods (not shown).

ARRESTS FOR WEAPONS VIOLATIONS

HOW DO ADULTS AND JUVENILES DIFFER WITH RESPECT TO WEAPONS ARRESTS?

Although adults account for the greater proportion of weapons arrests, the juvenile proportion has increased slightly over time. Between 1997 and 2001, the adult proportion of weapons-related arrests dropped 3 percent while the juvenile proportion rose to 37 percent in 2001 from 34 percent in 1997 (Figure 10).

Figure 10
Percent of Weapons-Related Arrests that Are Adult and Juvenile
San Diego Region, 1997 and 2001



SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Over one year (2000-2001), the number of adults arrested for weapons offenses increased 18 percent at the felony level and dropped 3 percent for misdemeanors (to 162 from 167 in 2000). During the same period, juvenile arrests for weapons violations rose 14 percent for felonies and increased 25 percent for misdemeanors (Table 15). The dramatic increase in juvenile arrests for weapons may be due in part to greater police presence on school campuses and zero tolerance weapons policies being more strictly enforced. The San Diego Police Department's Crime Analysis staff suggest the increase in weapons-related arrests may also be associated with a 12 percent increase in gang-related arrests between 1998 and 2001. A national survey of about 18,500 adolescents in grades 7 to 12 revealed that about 1 in 25 youth reported having access to a gun in their home (not shown).

Table 15
Number of Arrests for Weapons Violations
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Adult					
Felony	995	777	920	-8%	18%
Misdemeanor	343	167	162	-53%	-3%
Total	1,338	944	1,082	-19%	15%
Juvenile					
Felony	568	487	555	-2%	14%
Misdemeanor	110	57	71	-35%	25%
Total	678	544	626	-8%	15%
TOTAL	**2,016**	**1,488**	**1,708**	**-15%**	**15%**

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Between 1997 and 2001, the number of arrests for weapons violations declined at the felony and misdemeanor levels for both adults and juveniles. For the juvenile and adult populations combined, there was a 15 percent overall increase in arrests for weapons offenses over one year and a 15 percent drop in this category in the five-year period.

ARRESTS FOR STATUS OFFENSES

FOR WHAT TYPES OF JUVENILE-SPECIFIC OFFENSES ARE YOUTH ARRESTED?

For all years between 1997 and 2001, curfew arrests comprised the greatest number of arrests for juvenile-specific offenses, ranging from 1,606 in 1997 to 2,377 in 1999 (not shown) and 2,014 in 2001. In 1997, other status and runaway violations accounted for the second and third greatest numbers of status offenses (757 and 625, respectively). By 2001, arrests for truancy increased to 902 (from 282 in 1997) and overtook other status and runaway violations to become the second most frequent type of status offense arrest (Table 16).

Table 16
Number of Arrests for Status Offenses by Gender
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Truancy					
Boys	203	591	568	180%	-4%
Girls	79	277	334	323%	21%
Total	282	868	902	220%	4%
Runaway					
Boys	239	231	149	-38%	-35%
Girls	386	333	308	-20%	-8%
Total	625	564	457	-27%	-19%
Curfew					
Boys	1,136	1,344	1,370	21%	2%
Girls	470	653	644	37%	-1%
Total	1,606	1,997	2,014	25%	1%
Incorrigible					
Boys	56	15	7	--	--
Girls	42	1	17	--	--
Total	98	16	24	--	--
Other Status					
Boys	534	525	535	<1%	2%
Girls	223	239	249	12%	4%
Total	757	764	784	4%	3%
TOTAL	**3,368**	**4,209**	**4,181**	**24%**	**-1%**

NOTE: Variations in focus and emphasis by law enforcement and prosecution impact the number of arrests/juvenile contacts for status offenses. "Other" status offenses include failure to obey orders of the Juvenile Court and running away from court-ordered placement. Percent changes are not presented when either comparison number is equal to 30 or less.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

There are significant differences in status offense arrests by gender. For example, between 2000 and 2001, boys had a 4 percent decrease in arrests for truancy while girls experienced an increase of 21 percent (to 334 in 2001 from 277 in 2000). With respect to runaway violations, the number of boys arrested declined 35 percent (to 149 from 231) compared to an 8 percent decrease for girls in this category (to 308 from 333).

As law enforcement focused on juveniles and the crimes they commit during school hours and late at night, the changes in arrests that occurred between 1997 and 2001 were more glaring, especially for truancy and curfew violations. Over five years, truancy arrests rose 180 percent for boys (to 568 in 2001 from 203 in 1997) and 323 percent for girls (to 334 from 79). In Chula Vista, a city ordinance specifically outlawing "daytime truancy by juveniles in public places on school days" was implemented in 1998, and youth in violation between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. were cited for truancy. Previously these youth had simply been picked up by officers and returned to their respective schools. Implementation of the ordinance helped raise the recorded number of truancy arrests to 381 in 2000 and 282 in 2001 from 2 in 1997 (not shown). Countywide, curfew arrests increased 21 percent for boys and 37 percent for girls between 1997 and 2001. The county curfew law specifies that youth must be at home, at work, or in route to work by 10 p.m. during the winter months and by 11 p.m. in the summer.

CASE PROCESSING

HOW MANY ADULT CASES ARE REFERRED FOR PROSECUTION?

The Office of the District Attorney investigates all countywide felony and misdemeanor cases presented by law enforcement for prosecution, with the exception of misdemeanors in the cities of San Diego and Poway (which are prosecuted by the San Diego City Attorney).

Between 2000 and 2001, the number of felony cases presented rose 31 percent, to 26,979 in 2001. Over five years, the number of adult felony cases presented to the District Attorney's office fluctuated from 30,061 in 1997 to 20,532 in 2000 (Table 17).

Table 17
Adult Case Issuances and Rejections
District Attorney's Office
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change/Difference	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Felony Cases Presented	**30,061**	**20,532**	**26,979**	**-10%**	**31%**
Percent Issued as Felonies	64%	53%	60%	-4%	7%
Percent Issued as Misdemeanors	14%	19%	16%	2%	-3%
Percent Rejected/Referred	22%	27%	25%	3%	-2%
Misdemeanor/Infraction Cases Presented	**45,559**	**30,954**	**28,989**	**-36%**	**-6%**
Percent Issued	89%	84%	85%	-4%	1%
Percent Rejected/Referred	11%	16%	15%	4%	-1%
TOTAL CASES PRESENTED	**75,620**	**51,486**	**55,968**	**-26%**	**9%**

NOTE: Issuances are based upon the number of adult defendants and do not include misdemeanors and infractions submitted to the San Diego City Attorney. Cases presented do not include cases rejected on conditional basis pending further review, or cases referred to other agencies prior to the District Attorney's opening an investigation. Percents may not equal 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: San Diego County District Attorney's Office; SANDAG

Misdemeanor cases presented declined six percent from 2000 to 2001, with almost no change in the percentage of cases issued or rejected. Over five years, there was a 36 percent drop in the number of misdemeanor and infraction cases presented to the District Attorney.

CASES PRESENTED TO THE OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY

The number of cases involving misdemeanors and infractions presented to the Office of the San Diego City Attorney increased six percent from 2000 to 2001 and dropped three percent over five years, to 39,976 in 2001. The proportion of cases that were rejected rose three percent during both time intervals (Table 18).

Table 18
Issuances and Rejections
City Attorney's Office
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change/Difference	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Total Cases Presented	**41,417**	**37,625**	**39,976**	**-3%**	**6%**
Percent Issued	91%	91%	88%	-3%	-3%
Percent Rejected	9%	9%	12%	3%	3%

NOTE: Cases presented include misdemeanors and infractions.

SOURCE: San Diego City Attorney's Office; SANDAG

As of April 30, 2002, a "snapshot" of the number of adults under supervision by the County Probation Department revealed there were 16,867 felons and 13,935 misdemeanants on probation (not shown). The total number of probationers includes offenders referred through the Adult Gang Suppression Unit (GSU).

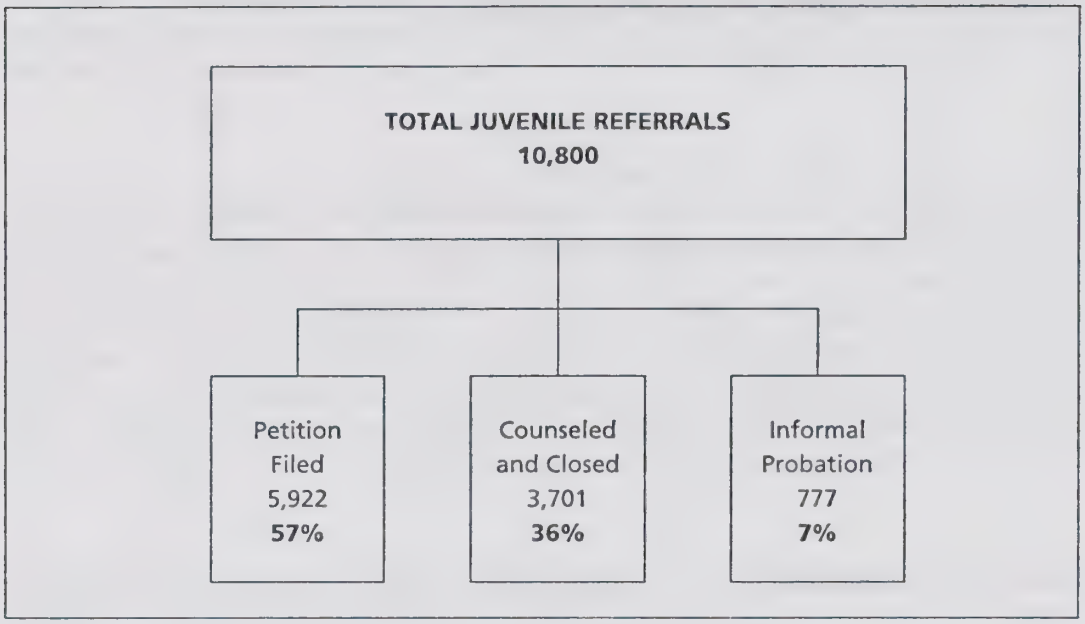
JUVENILE PROBATION REFERRALS

If a juvenile is referred to probation for a criminal law violation, probation may take one of four actions. They can refer the case to the District Attorney's office for the filing of a petition with the juvenile court, place the minor on informal supervision (a six month contract, also referred to as informal probation), counsel the minor and close the case (i.e., divert the case from the juvenile justice system altogether), or issue a deferred entry of judgment (DEJ). DEJ was added as a referral outcome as a result of the passage of Proposition 21 and allows for juveniles with no prior offenses, who are charged with a felony offense and admit to all charges, to be placed on probation. If the juvenile successfully completes probation, then all charges are dismissed.

OF JUVENILES REFERRED TO PROBATION, HOW MANY ARE PROSECUTED IN COURT?

According to 2001 statistics compiled by the San Diego County Probation Department, of 10,800 juveniles referred to probation, more than half (57%) of the cases with known dispositions had a petition filed in juvenile court (Figure 11). In addition, there were 35 juvenile cases tried in adult court in 2001, up from 26 cases in 2000 (not shown). The number of juvenile probationers includes offenders referred through the juvenile GSU (Gang Suppression Unit).

Figure 11
Response to Juvenile Referrals to Probation
San Diego Region, 2001



NOTE: Percentages are based on those cases with status or disposition information that is known at this time. (Cases with unknown disposition include the following case categories: disposition is not known at this time, remanded to adult court, deferred entry of judgment issued, and informal supervision ordered.)

SOURCE: San Diego County Probation Department; SANDAG

Of those cases prosecuted in juvenile court (5,922), 87 percent resulted in a true finding (similar to a conviction in adult court) (not shown). A "snapshot" of the number of juveniles being supervised by the probation department as of April 30, 2002 showed there were 3,540 juveniles on standard probation and 583 youth being supervised informally by probation officers (not shown).

For a detailed summary of referral status and petition disposition by year (1997 through 2001), see Appendix A.

REFERENCES

REFERENCES

Swahn M.H., Hammig B.J., Ikeda R.M., 2002. **Prevalence of Youth Access to Alcohol or a Gun in the Home**

Press release from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), November 8, 2002. **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse**

San Diego County Probation Department, November 2002. **Probation caseload figures**

San Diego County; California Department of Justice, Division of Criminal Justice Information Services, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, 2001. **California Criminal Justice Profile 2000**

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
ARREST TABLES

Table A.1
Number of Adult Felony Arrests, by Type, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1997

	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Weapons Offenses	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Drug Law Violations	Driving Under the Influence	Other	TOTAL
Carlsbad	4	1	9	96	18	99	97	8	213	8	67	620
Chula Vista	6	14	54	350	60	251	312	58	508	9	140	1,762
Coronado	0	0	1	16	0	9	9	3	21	0	20	79
El Cajon	3	13	81	491	79	203	289	37	560	8	132	1,896
Escondido	13	6	64	505	66	225	270	80	463	19	249	1,960
La Mesa	0	4	14	91	20	71	86	10	164	5	42	507
National City	5	9	37	296	27	161	133	25	191	12	121	1,017
Oceanside	6	14	57	759	66	241	227	29	593	28	176	2,196
San Diego	32	121	568	3,974	369	1,072	1,364	411	5,216	50	1,017	14,194
Sheriff - Total	19	40	175	1,637	253	820	679	99	1,999	36	582	6,339
Del Mar	0	0	1	9	1	5	5	0	14	0	3	38
Encinitas	0	0	8	82	25	43	59	1	164	7	45	434
Imperial Beach	0	1	8	105	27	48	35	10	153	1	14	402
Lemon Grove	0	1	10	69	12	63	35	8	45	3	38	284
Poway	0	2	2	60	3	28	22	6	60	0	13	196
San Marcos	2	2	10	106	19	52	53	7	166	6	38	461
Santee	0	1	5	77	15	31	32	4	86	5	19	275
Solana Beach	0	2	0	18	1	2	7	0	19	1	6	56
Vista	2	7	37	252	44	154	141	11	415	6	74	1,143
Unincorporated	15	24	94	859	106	394	290	52	877	7	332	3,050
San Diego Harbor Police	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	38	0	4	45
California Highway Patrol	6	0	0	42	30	11	34	185	208	150	68	734
California State University San Marcos	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
San Diego State University	0	0	1	7	1	7	12	1	3	1	5	38
University of California San Diego	0	0	0	3	4	8	1	1	4	0	2	23
State Parks and Recreation	0	0	2	2	1	0	3	1	7	0	0	16
TOTAL	**94**	**222**	**1,063**	**8,270**	**995**	**3,179**	**3,517**	**948**	**10,189**	**326**	**2,625**	**31,428**

NOTE: Homicide includes manslaughter (vehicular and non-vehicular). Other felony offenses include: kidnapping, forgery/checks/access cards, other theft-related offenses, arson, lewd conduct and other sex-related crimes, hit-and-run, and escape, bookmaking and other felonies.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.2
Number of Juvenile Felony Arrests, by Type, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1997

	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Weapons Offenses	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Drug Law Violations	Driving Under the Influence	Other	TOTAL
Carlsbad	0	1	6	11	11	54	20	3	16	0	10	132
Chula Vista	0	1	46	51	61	150	57	25	39	0	52	482
Coronado	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	5
El Cajon	0	0	17	53	32	85	31	16	11	1	21	267
Escondido	4	1	26	55	55	57	36	35	26	0	27	322
La Mesa	0	1	18	8	8	43	15	8	5	0	7	113
National City	0	1	22	27	21	68	32	11	19	0	18	219
Oceanside	5	3	45	41	40	92	35	5	25	0	26	317
San Diego	8	12	273	424	200	703	192	223	248	1	141	2,425
Sheriff-Total	2	10	88	221	140	357	157	58	121	1	158	1,313
Del Mar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encinitas	0	0	2	9	7	16	5	0	18	0	9	66
Imperial Beach	0	0	10	10	13	13	15	2	10	0	12	85
Lemon Grove	0	1	1	14	7	17	0	1	0	0	3	44
Poway	0	0	2	10	15	15	16	3	4	0	8	73
San Marcos	0	3	3	18	12	23	7	6	9	0	13	94
Santee	0	0	0	16	7	31	4	6	2	1	16	83
Solana Beach	0	0	0	5	0	3	3	0	1	0	4	16
Vista	1	1	15	23	20	61	25	10	34	0	23	213
Unincorporated	1	5	55	116	59	178	82	30	43	0	70	639
San Diego Harbor Police	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	5
California Highway Patrol	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	20	4	4	4	39
California State University San Marcos	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
San Diego State University	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
University of California San Diego	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
California State Parks and Recreation	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
TOTAL	**19**	**31**	**541**	**896**	**568**	**1,618**	**579**	**404**	**520**	**7**	**467**	**5,650**

NOTE: Homicide includes manslaughter (vehicular and non-vehicular). Other felony offenses include: kidnapping, forgery/checks/access cards, other theft-related offenses, arson, lewd conduct and other sex-related crimes, hit-and-run, and escape, bookmaking and other felonies.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.3
Number of Adult Misdemeanor Arrests, by Type, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1997

	Manslaughter/ Assault and Battery	Weapons Offenses	Petty Theft	Vandalism	Drug Law Violations	Drunk/ Liquor Laws	Driving Under the Influence	Other	TOTAL
Carlsbad	127	10	392	25	158	319	280	310	1,621
Chula Vista	304	25	396	44	308	337	299	315	2,028
Coronado	14	4	9	2	16	26	81	31	183
El Cajon	380	20	396	22	645	492	335	585	2,875
Escondido	322	19	290	18	453	348	444	684	2,578
La Mesa	112	5	80	9	89	71	123	142	631
National City	105	7	120	11	215	342	94	294	1,188
Oceanside	292	17	255	32	620	321	769	1,372	3,678
San Diego	2,585	122	1,815	295	6,665	2,998	3,383	12,930	30,793
Sheriff - Total	810	60	610	54	1,719	2,572	1,425	1,095	8,345
Del Mar	4	2	2	0	17	32	21	12	90
Encinitas	48	5	41	9	142	223	270	82	820
Imperial Beach	67	7	4	1	177	307	90	185	838
Lemon Grove	32	1	24	5	46	93	94	21	316
Poway	31	3	56	1	75	153	146	48	513
San Marcos	59	4	65	4	148	142	220	58	700
Santee	42	1	32	1	72	107	97	68	420
Solana Beach	17	1	5	0	28	56	56	13	176
Vista	148	5	236	11	293	459	198	117	1,467
Unincorporated	362	31	145	22	721	1,000	233	491	3,005
San Diego Harbor Police	37	34	37	6	255	116	172	545	1,202
California Highway Patrol	27	20	3	6	91	11	6,815	338	7,311
California State University San Marcos	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
San Diego State University	17	0	55	11	10	74	13	56	236
University of California San Diego	6	0	9	1	9	30	22	72	149
California State Parks and Recreation	7	0	5	3	30	163	7	240	455
TOTAL	**5,145**	**343**	**4,472**	**539**	**11,284**	**8,220**	**14,262**	**19,010**	**63,275**

NOTE: Misdemeanor drug law violations include glue sniffing. Other misdemeanors include: checks/access cards, other theft-related offenses, annoying a child, obscene matter, lewd conduct and other sex-related crimes, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, hit-and-run and other selected traffic offenses, and other misdemeanors.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.4
Number of Juvenile Misdemeanor and Status Arrests, by Type, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1997

	Manslaughter/ Assault and Battery	Weapons Offenses	Petty Theft	Vandalism	Drug Law Violations	Drunk/ Liquor Laws	Driving Under the Influence	Other	Total Misdemeanor	Status	TOTAL
Carlsbad	63	6	182	52	70	23	3	265	664	6	670
Chula Vista	99	14	349	89	114	27	2	88	782	2	784
Coronado	7	0	6	1	12	9	2	16	53	0	53
El Cajon	114	9	333	36	76	48	2	45	663	140	803
Escondido	95	6	213	53	91	38	3	70	569	245	814
La Mesa	26	0	115	19	15	1	1	53	230	16	246
National City	37	2	150	37	45	61	2	40	374	148	522
Oceanside	70	3	103	35	90	33	16	98	448	301	749
San Diego	723	53	1,020	407	539	349	26	1,284	4,401	1,607	6,008
Sheriff - Total	343	17	314	197	363	154	26	616	2,030	835	2,865
Del Mar	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	9	12
Encinitas	16	1	24	5	20	15	4	39	124	61	185
Imperial Beach	24	3	8	21	24	13	0	29	122	30	152
Lemon Grove	9	1	4	8	10	7	1	5	45	33	78
Poway	18	0	38	4	20	21	4	79	184	141	325
San Marcos	16	2	26	18	51	14	4	72	203	41	244
Santee	25	2	36	8	32	11	2	49	165	49	214
Solana Beach	6	0	1	4	7	7	1	18	44	13	57
Vista	53	3	49	31	58	20	5	110	329	75	404
Unincorporated	176	5	128	98	140	45	5	214	811	383	1,194
San Diego Harbor Police	1	0	5	0	8	5	0	20	39	66	105
California Highway Patrol	0	0	0	0	11	1	45	19	76	0	76
California State University San Marcos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego State University	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	2	8	2	10
University of California San Diego	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	15	24	0	24
California State Parks and Recreation	1	0	1	2	4	59	1	25	93	0	93
TOTAL	**1,580**	**110**	**2,795**	**929**	**1,441**	**814**	**129**	**2,656**	**10,454**	**3,368**	**13,822**

NOTE: Misdemeanor drug law violations include glue sniffing. Other misdemeanors include: checks/access cards, other theft-related offenses, annoying a child, obscene matter, lewd conduct and other sex-related crimes, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, hit-and-run and other selected traffic offenses, and other misdemeanors.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.5
Number of Adult Felony Arrests, by Type, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 2000

	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Weapons Offenses	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Drug Law Violations	Driving Under the Influence	Other	TOTAL
Carlsbad	3	5	18	81	7	70	89	12	215	12	45	557
Chula Vista	5	15	58	454	65	248	233	75	545	12	176	1,886
Coronado	0	1	0	16	1	12	6	3	10	2	30	81
El Cajon	1	6	31	368	42	113	146	30	363	5	122	1,227
Escondido	9	8	39	495	59	172	146	50	462	30	225	1,695
La Mesa	1	10	14	124	13	55	46	4	90	3	54	414
National City	7	8	55	270	27	110	104	11	164	16	99	871
Oceanside	2	23	46	674	64	199	156	14	521	32	125	1,856
San Diego	33	83	408	3,617	317	891	1,060	333	4,953	41	1,120	12,856
Sheriff - Total	16	31	150	1,368	162	634	526	137	1,403	22	429	4,878
Del Mar	0	1	0	0	2	1	5	1	6	1	2	19
Encinitas	0	2	8	57	11	36	37	3	70	2	18	244
Imperial Beach	1	0	4	57	16	20	10	17	67	1	16	209
Lemon Grove	2	2	7	59	3	46	12	11	38	1	23	204
Poway	1	1	1	35	9	20	15	1	52	2	15	152
San Marcos	0	0	3	101	17	30	28	10	109	1	41	340
Santee	0	1	7	62	14	44	33	3	65	1	25	255
Solana Beach	0	0	3	9	1	3	7	0	15	0	3	41
Vista	1	6	28	150	16	91	82	14	214	6	39	647
Unincorporated	11	18	89	838	73	343	297	77	767	7	247	2,767
San Diego Harbor Police	0	1	1	15	5	5	17	3	49	0	7	103
California Highway Patrol	11	0	0	70	10	4	14	136	141	185	72	643
California State University San Marcos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego State University	0	1	1	8	2	6	4	3	14	0	7	46
University of California San Diego	0	0	0	4	2	5	2	4	2	0	0	19
State Parks and Recreation	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	3	0	3	11
TOTAL	**88**	**192**	**821**	**7,567**	**777**	**2,524**	**2,550**	**815**	**8,935**	**360**	**2514**	**27143**

NOTE: Homicide includes manslaughter (vehicular and non-vehicular). Other felony offenses include: kidnapping, forgery/checks/access cards, other theft-related offenses, arson, lewd conduct and other sex-related crimes, hit-and-run, and escape, bookmaking and other felonies.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.6
Number of Juvenile Felony Arrests, by Type, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 2000

	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Weapons Offenses	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Drug Law Violations	Driving Under the Influence	Other	TOTAL
Carlsbad	0	1	2	23	2	24	11	3	9	0	17	92
Chula Vista	0	2	37	79	51	129	25	25	35	2	40	425
Coronado	0	0	0	0	2	12	2	2	0	0	3	21
El Cajon	0	1	17	36	35	65	22	6	13	0	14	209
Escondido	0	0	12	32	31	73	15	23	21	0	27	234
La Mesa	0	1	18	13	7	26	13	2	3	0	12	95
National City	1	0	11	19	16	61	16	1	14	1	7	147
Oceanside	0	5	13	54	20	70	23	7	18	0	33	243
San Diego	5	6	227	456	219	484	213	165	225	1	173	2,174
Sheriff - Total	1	5	60	208	102	296	131	59	80	1	119	1,062
Del Mar	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Encinitas	0	0	5	3	4	10	4	1	8	1	2	38
Imperial Beach	0	1	9	8	12	15	5	4	4	0	5	63
Lemon Grove	0	0	0	8	2	6	4	3	2	0	7	32
Poway	0	0	2	15	5	25	11	2	6	0	4	70
San Marcos	0	1	8	20	13	13	15	1	9	0	17	97
Santee	0	0	3	22	8	40	1	5	3	0	13	95
Solana Beach	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Vista	0	1	9	17	9	35	23	5	15	0	10	124
Unincorporated	1	2	22	114	48	151	68	38	33	0	61	538
San Diego Harbor Police	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
California Highway Patrol	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	1	4	3	28
California State University San Marcos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego State University	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	6
University of California San Diego	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
State Parks and Recreation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**7**	**21**	**397**	**920**	**487**	**1,243**	**475**	**312**	**420**	**9**	**448**	**4,739**

NOTE: Homicide includes manslaughter (vehicular and non-vehicular). Other felony offenses include: kidnapping, forgery/checks/access cards, other theft-related offenses, arson, lewd conduct and other sex-related crimes, hit-and-run, and escape, bookmaking and other felonies.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.7
Number of Adult Misdemeanor Arrests, by Type, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 2000

	Manslaughter/ Assault and Battery	Weapons Offenses	Petty Theft	Vandalism	Drug Law Violations	Drunk/ Liquor Laws	Driving Under the Influence	Other	TOTAL
Carlsbad	101	7	104	8	157	368	271	213	1,229
Chula Vista	369	13	297	49	394	323	430	287	2,162
Coronado	12	1	1	1	9	30	86	53	193
El Cajon	285	10	181	26	569	448	261	441	2,221
Escondido	357	6	174	19	710	791	626	670	3,353
La Mesa	135	2	61	7	70	137	155	119	686
National City	118	3	90	4	241	271	192	125	1,044
Oceanside	215	6	142	17	709	257	612	1,373	3,331
San Diego	2,789	59	1,513	300	7,248	4,112	3,646	8,935	28,602
Sheriff - Total	996	27	301	60	1,538	2,394	1,455	1,260	8,031
Del Mar	3	0	1	0	7	29	16	5	61
Encinitas	57	0	19	5	105	229	225	53	693
Imperial Beach	66	3	5	4	82	268	91	206	725
Lemon Grove	28	0	13	2	21	46	76	13	199
Poway	40	2	23	1	83	43	144	47	383
San Marcos	75	4	14	6	200	223	173	50	745
Santee	66	4	68	6	93	112	65	102	516
Solana Beach	15	0	2	0	21	46	41	6	131
Vista	130	1	43	4	180	331	255	78	1,022
Unincorporated	516	13	113	32	746	1,067	369	700	3,556
San Diego Harbor Police	56	21	22	5	256	97	94	606	1,157
California Highway Patrol	42	10	1	12	86	9	6,022	294	6,476
California State University San Marcos	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	4
San Diego State University	12	1	19	10	74	259	83	67	525
University of California San Diego	1	0	24	0	8	29	12	42	116
California State Parks and Recreation	8	1	0	1	19	174	26	203	432
TOTAL	**5,496**	**167**	**2,931**	**519**	**12,088**	**9,700**	**13,973**	**14,688**	**59,562**

NOTE: Misdemeanor drug law violations include glue sniffing. Other misdemeanors include: checks/access cards, other theft-related offenses, annoying a child, obscene matter, lewd conduct and other sex-related crimes, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, hit-and-run and other selected traffic offenses, and other misdemeanors.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.8
Number of Juvenile Misdemeanor and Status Arrests, by Type, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 2000

	Manslaughter/ Assault and Battery	Weapons Offenses	Petty Theft	Vandalism	Drug Law Violations	Drunk/ Liquor Laws	Driving Under the Influence	Other	Total Misdemeanor	Status	TOTAL
Carlsbad	27	1	102	15	62	37	2	128	374	11	385
Chula Vista	140	6	223	107	136	35	6	128	781	393	1,174
Coronado	2	0	6	6	7	12	0	49	82	20	102
El Cajon	71	4	203	27	76	46	4	63	494	145	639
Escondido	91	2	129	60	86	63	9	223	663	305	968
La Mesa	56	3	65	15	20	13	1	22	195	30	225
National City	21	1	95	16	21	25	1	27	207	59	266
Oceanside	55	2	90	69	98	33	10	73	430	341	771
San Diego	932	28	1,055	444	571	461	28	2,235	5,754	2,166	7,920
Sheriff - Total	349	8	252	214	350	198	21	629	2,021	644	2,665
Del Mar	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2
Encinitas	8	0	23	1	8	9	3	18	70	42	112
Imperial Beach	31	0	3	19	22	19	0	51	145	39	184
Lemon Grove	8	0	2	2	9	1	1	7	30	21	51
Poway	21	0	25	9	25	18	3	47	148	65	213
San Marcos	29	0	8	23	28	18	3	93	202	72	274
Santee	41	2	34	10	40	24	1	114	266	67	333
Solana Beach	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	2	6
Vista	29	1	34	22	39	19	4	32	180	67	247
Unincorporated	182	5	122	127	179	87	6	266	974	269	1,243
San Diego Harbor Police	2	1	1	4	3	5	0	19	35	16	51
California Highway Patrol	5	0	0	1	4	4	53	26	93	0	93
California State University San Marcos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego State University	0	0	1	0	2	8	0	2	13	0	13
University of California San Diego	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	4	7
California State Parks and Recreation	2	1	0	0	4	53	1	17	78	5	83
TOTAL	**1,753**	**57**	**2,223**	**978**	**1,440**	**994**	**136**	**3,642**	**11,223**	**4,139**	**15,362**

NOTE: Misdemeanor drug law violations include glue sniffing. Other misdemeanors include: checks/access cards, other theft-related offenses, annoying a child, obscene matter, lewd conduct and other sex-related crimes, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, hit-and-run and other selected traffic offenses, and other misdemeanors.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.9
Number of Adult Felony Arrests, by Type, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 2001

	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Weapons Offenses	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Drug Law Violations	Driving Under the Influence	Other	TOTAL
Carlsbad	2	6	15	91	15	64	86	14	219	2	68	582
Chula Vista	3	14	63	466	106	233	243	88	584	26	201	2,027
Coronado	0	0	1	24	5	6	9	3	18	6	13	85
El Cajon	3	6	37	318	66	131	140	30	372	4	117	1,224
Escondido	1	7	62	456	59	158	164	58	372	14	240	1,591
La Mesa	0	2	26	130	10	78	52	14	95	6	66	479
National City	0	3	35	241	34	95	127	14	193	11	107	860
Oceanside	2	4	55	659	74	172	163	15	461	37	137	1,779
San Diego	40	77	387	3,565	343	992	1,175	376	4,846	32	1,308	13,141
Sheriff - Total	3	30	151	1,454	180	698	624	140	1,253	29	491	5,053
Del Mar	0	0	0	12	1	1	4	1	8	0	2	29
Encinitas	0	4	4	51	12	37	22	3	58	4	31	226
Imperial Beach	0	1	3	73	5	25	25	5	67	2	17	223
Lemon Grove	0	1	5	46	12	41	23	9	75	3	24	239
Poway	1	2	1	32	6	25	22	2	49	2	18	160
San Marcos	0	4	8	134	10	65	41	5	115	1	25	408
Santee	0	0	6	64	12	48	47	3	70	3	27	280
Solana Beach	0	0	1	14	2	6	4	1	7	2	3	40
Vista	0	3	33	190	26	84	78	13	185	4	48	664
Unincorporated	2	15	90	838	94	366	358	98	619	8	296	2,784
San Diego Harbor Police	0	0	0	12	11	7	15	8	94	8	17	172
California Highway Patrol	10	0	2	94	14	2	55	149	123	249	75	773
California State University San Marcos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
San Diego State University	0	0	3	3	3	9	11	3	20	0	3	55
University of California San Diego	0	0	0	5	0	6	4	0	3	0	1	19
State Parks and Recreation	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	8	0	1	18
TOTAL	**64**	**149**	**837**	**7,524**	**920**	**2,651**	**2,868**	**915**	**8,662**	**424**	**2,845**	**27,859**

NOTE: Homicide includes manslaughter (vehicular and non-vehicular). Other felony offenses include: kidnapping, forgery/checks/access cards, other theft-related offenses, arson, lewd conduct and other sex-related crimes, hit-and-run, and escape, bookmaking and other felonies.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.10
Number of Juvenile Felony Arrests, by Type, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 2001

	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Weapons Offenses	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Drug Law Violations	Driving Under the Influence	Other	TOTAL
Carlsbad	0	0	6	27	5	28	20	3	20	0	11	120
Chula Vista	0	2	39	78	49	101	30	13	39	0	39	390
Coronado	0	1	0	0	0	7	2	0	1	0	3	14
El Cajon	0	1	9	51	31	46	18	5	16	0	24	201
Escondido	0	1	21	39	39	67	25	21	14	0	27	254
La Mesa	0	1	11	16	5	30	14	2	4	0	3	86
National City	0	0	24	24	16	46	21	7	15	0	14	167
Oceanside	0	1	11	72	28	50	22	5	18	1	50	258
San Diego	4	7	219	495	266	473	177	208	221	0	305	2,375
Sheriff - Total	2	5	40	294	115	346	152	55	79	0	177	1,265
Del Mar	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Encinitas	0	0	0	8	0	16	2	1	4	0	11	42
Imperial Beach	0	1	4	8	2	23	5	4	7	0	7	61
Lemon Grove	0	0	1	12	1	13	0	5	3	0	5	40
Poway	0	1	0	18	6	19	4	4	2	0	17	71
San Marcos	0	0	1	22	23	45	11	2	7	0	19	130
Santee	1	0	2	45	4	30	18	1	8	0	10	119
Solana Beach	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	5
Vista	0	1	10	27	10	47	28	12	12	0	23	170
Unincorporated	1	2	22	153	68	152	84	26	36	0	78	622
San Diego Harbor Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
California Highway Patrol	0	0	0	5	0	1	5	11	1	6	3	32
California State University San Marcos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
San Diego State University	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	8
University of California San Diego	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
State Parks and Recreation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	**6**	**19**	**380**	**1,101**	**555**	**1,202**	**486**	**333**	**431**	**7**	**656**	**5,176**

NOTE: Homicide includes manslaughter (vehicular and non-vehicular). Other felony offenses include: kidnapping, forgery/checks/access cards, other theft-related offenses, arson, lewd conduct and other sex-related crimes, hit-and-run, and escape, bookmaking and other felonies.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.11
Number of Adult Misdemeanor Arrests, by Type, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 2001

	Manslaughter/ Assault and Battery	Weapons Offenses	Petty Theft	Vandalism	Drug Law Violations	Drunk/ Liquor Laws	Driving Under the Influence	Other	TOTAL
Carlsbad	119	3	116	13	210	326	303	231	1,321
Chula Vista	355	12	246	43	401	238	329	327	1,951
Coronado	12	0	4	0	26	42	183	45	312
El Cajon	267	6	143	16	536	408	292	468	2,136
Escondido	357	4	166	21	541	727	686	644	3,146
La Mesa	137	0	50	6	82	137	108	100	620
National City	101	3	57	11	224	268	222	182	1,068
Oceanside	284	9	157	22	576	265	508	1,090	2,911
San Diego	2,974	66	1,266	330	6,870	4,772	4,120	10,874	31,272
Sheriff - Total	1,160	24	289	81	1,144	2,284	1,533	1,344	7,859
Del Mar	11	0	5	0	7	36	19	2	80
Encinitas	86	2	22	7	67	245	282	77	788
Imperial Beach	87	2	3	3	53	305	111	171	735
Lemon Grove	34	0	3	4	31	64	91	22	249
Poway	50	0	28	2	47	75	121	56	379
San Marcos	75	3	12	5	142	177	199	65	678
Santee	92	1	63	5	90	100	89	117	557
Solana Beach	10	0	4	1	7	41	52	5	120
Vista	160	0	45	8	117	319	258	63	970
Unincorporated	555	16	104	46	583	922	311	766	3,303
San Diego Harbor Police	45	17	21	4	272	86	107	494	1,046
California Highway Patrol	40	16	2	13	66	10	6,087	359	6,593
California State University San Marcos	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
San Diego State University	15	1	28	9	93	285	99	70	600
University of California San Diego	6	0	8	1	8	27	12	39	101
California State Parks and Recreation	16	1	4	1	30	178	42	242	514
TOTAL	**5,888**	**162**	**2,557**	**571**	**11,079**	**10,053**	**14,635**	**16,509**	**61,454**

NOTE: Misdemeanor drug law violations include glue sniffing. Other misdemeanors include: checks/access cards, other theft-related offenses, annoying a child, obscene matter, lewd conduct and other sex-related crimes, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, hit-and-run and other selected traffic offenses, and other misdemeanors.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.12
Number of Juvenile Misdemeanor and Status Arrests, by Type, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 2001

	Manslaughter/ Assault and Battery	Weapons Offenses	Petty Theft	Vandalism	Drug Law Violations	Drunk/ Liquor Laws	Driving Under the Influence	Other	Total Misdemeanor	Status	TOTAL
Carlsbad	40	8	76	15	63	26	4	115	347	10	357
Chula Vista	141	4	204	71	121	36	6	86	669	289	958
Coronado	3	0	0	15	12	7	3	16	56	6	62
El Cajon	68	3	130	30	101	30	6	74	442	124	566
Escondido	56	6	91	81	90	57	14	176	571	260	831
La Mesa	45	0	66	12	29	2	0	14	168	66	234
National City	20	0	60	19	44	11	3	40	197	41	238
Oceanside	77	6	85	47	110	41	4	86	456	213	669
San Diego	880	19	894	354	618	397	32	2,061	5,255	2,285	7,540
Sheriff - Total	402	24	192	132	348	221	27	675	2,021	870	2,891
Del Mar	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	5
Encinitas	11	2	24	16	21	18	4	49	145	50	195
Imperial Beach	35	0	1	5	25	16	3	42	127	65	192
Lemon Grove	12	0	4	6	7	4	0	4	37	8	45
Poway	14	0	30	7	16	20	6	55	148	50	198
San Marcos	18	2	7	11	32	22	4	53	149	71	220
Santee	66	0	28	16	32	14	2	147	305	118	423
Solana Beach	3	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	8	4	12
Vista	46	3	18	13	18	13	3	69	183	113	296
Unincorporated	197	17	79	58	194	111	5	256	917	388	1,305
San Diego Harbor Police	5	0	2	1	5	0	0	30	43	11	54
California Highway Patrol	1	0	1	2	8	0	66	29	107	0	107
California State University San Marcos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego State University	0	1	4	0	7	6	0	8	26	0	26
University of California San Diego	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	5	7
California State Parks and Recreation	6	0	0	1	6	50	1	22	86	1	87
TOTAL	**1,744**	**71**	**1,806**	**780**	**1,562**	**885**	**166**	**3,432**	**10,446**	**4,181**	**14,627**

NOTE: Misdemeanor drug law violations include glue sniffing. Other misdemeanors include: checks/access cards, other theft-related offenses, annoying a child, obscene matter, lewd conduct and other sex-related crimes, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, hit-and-run and other selected traffic offenses, and other misdemeanors.

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.13
Number of Felony Arrests by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Carlsbad	752	649	702	-7%	8%
Chula Vista	2,244	2,311	2,417	8%	5%
Coronado	84	102	99	18%	-3%
El Cajon	2,163	1,436	1,425	-34%	-1%
Escondido	2,282	1,929	1,845	-19%	-4%
La Mesa	620	509	565	-9%	11%
National City	1,236	1,018	1,027	-17%	1%
Oceanside	2,513	2,099	2,037	-19%	-3%
San Diego	16,619	15,030	15,516	-7%	3%
Sheriff - Total	7,652	5,940	6,318	-17%	6%
Del Mar	38	21	34	-11%	--
Encinitas	500	282	268	-46%	-5%
Imperial Beach	487	272	284	-42%	4%
Lemon Grove	328	236	279	-15%	18%
Poway	269	222	231	-14%	4%
San Marcos	555	437	538	-3%	23%
Santee	358	350	399	11%	14%
Solana Beach	72	44	45	-38%	2%
Vista	1,356	771	834	-38%	8%
Unincorporated	3,689	3,305	3,406	-8%	3%
San Diego Harbor Police	50	105	175	250%	67%
California Highway Patrol	773	671	805	4%	20%
California State University San Marcos	3	0	2	--	--
San Diego State University	44	52	63	43%	21%
University of California San Diego	24	20	20	--	--
State Parks and Recreation	19	11	19	--	--
TOTAL	**37,078**	**31,882**	**33,035**	**-11%**	**4%**

NOTE: Percent changes are not presented when either comparison number equals 30 or less.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG,

Table A.14
Felony Arrest Rate per 1,000 Population by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Carlsbad	13.0	10.8	9.1	-30%	-16%
Chula Vista	17.6	14.9	14.4	-18%	-3%
Coronado	3.2	5.3	6.6	106%	25%
El Cajon	29.2	25.2	21.7	-26%	-14%
Escondido	22.6	19.0	16.0	-29%	-16%
La Mesa	13.3	11.0	10.5	-21%	-5%
National City	27.7	26.8	23.9	-14%	-11%
Oceanside	20.8	18.8	15.0	-28%	-20%
San Diego	17.0	15.1	14.0	-18%	-7%
Sheriff - Total	11.8	10.4	9.0	-24%	-13%
Del Mar	9.2	7.4	3.6	-61%	-51%
Encinitas	10.7	6.3	6.3	-41%	0%
Imperial Beach	23.6	17.3	13.0	-45%	-25%
Lemon Grove	16.5	14.5	12.3	-25%	-15%
Poway	6.9	5.2	5.5	-20%	6%
San Marcos	13.8	11.3	9.1	-34%	-19%
Santee	8.2	8.9	9.1	11%	2%
Solana Beach	6.3	4.3	3.2	-49%	-26%
Vista	19.9	15.9	11.7	-41%	-26%
Unincorporated	10.4	10.2	9.0	-13%	-12%
TOTAL	**16.7**	**13.3**	**13.5**	**-19%**	**2%**

NOTE: The populations used to calculate arrest rates include individuals ten years and older (10-17 for juveniles and 18 and older for adults), based upon Census 2000. 2000 figures are from Census 2000. 1997 and 2001 figures are unofficial estimates (see Methodology, Appendix B).

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000; California Department of Finance, revised E4 City/County Population Estimates, March 2002; SANDAG, Demographic/Economic Estimates (adjusted – see Methodology, Appendix B.)

Table A.15
Number of Misdemeanor Arrests by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Carlsbad	2,285	1,603	1,668	-27%	4%
Chula Vista	2,810	2,943	2,620	5%	-11%
Coronado	236	275	368	17%	34%
El Cajon	3,538	2,715	2,578	-23%	-5%
Escondido	3,147	4,016	3,717	28%	-7%
La Mesa	861	881	788	2%	-11%
National City	1,562	1,251	1,265	-20%	1%
Oceanside	4,126	3,761	3,367	-9%	-10%
San Diego	35,194	34,356	36,527	-2%	6%
Sheriff - Total	10,375	10,052	9,880	-3%	-2%
Del Mar	93	63	82	-32%	30%
Encinitas	944	763	933	-19%	22%
Imperial Beach	960	870	862	-9%	-1%
Lemon Grove	361	229	286	-37%	25%
Poway	697	531	527	-24%	-1%
San Marcos	903	947	827	5%	-13%
Santee	585	782	862	34%	10%
Solana Beach	220	135	128	-39%	-5%
Vista	1,796	1,202	1,153	-33%	-4%
Unincorporated	3,816	4,530	4,220	19%	-7%
San Diego Harbor Police	1,241	1,192	1,089	-4%	-9%
California Highway Patrol	7,387	6,569	6,700	-11%	2%
California State University San Marcos	2	4	4	--	--
San Diego State University	244	538	626	120%	16%
University of California San Diego	173	119	103	-31%	-13%
State Parks and Recreation	548	510	600	-7%	18%
TOTAL	**73,729**	**70,785**	**71,900**	**-4%**	**2%**

NOTE: Percent changes are not presented when either comparison number equals 30 or less.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.16
Misdemeanor Arrest Rate per 1,000 Population by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Carlsbad	39.4	33.7	23.1	-41%	-31%
Chula Vista	22.1	19.7	19.9	-10%	1%
Coronado	8.9	15.4	9.5	7%	-38%
El Cajon	47.7	42.6	39.6	-17%	-7%
Escondido	31.1	35.3	36.7	18%	4%
La Mesa	18.5	16.2	19.8	7%	22%
National City	34.9	28.0	35.6	2%	27%
Oceanside	34.1	32.1	31.8	-7%	-1%
San Diego	36.1	37.6	36.7	2%	-2%
Sheriff -Total	16.0	14.7	13.5	-16%	-8%
Del Mar	22.5	30.3	19.0	-16%	-37%
Encinitas	20.2	17.0	15.3	-24%	-10%
Imperial Beach	46.5	35.9	40.0	-14%	11%
Lemon Grove	18.1	13.0	14.5	-20%	12%
Poway	18.0	15.0	13.7	-24%	-9%
San Marcos	22.4	19.6	16.6	-26%	-15%
Santee	14.3	19.9	19.1	34%	-4%
Solana Beach	19.4	13.8	10.0	-48%	-28%
Vista	26.3	19.9	18.0	-32%	-10%
Unincorporated	10.8	11.0	9.9	-8%	-10%
TOTAL	**33.2**	**29.5**	**29.4**	**-11%**	**<-1%**

NOTE: The populations used to calculate rates in this table include individuals age ten and older (10-17 for juveniles and 18 and older for adults). Population figures have been adjusted to reflect the estimated counts associated with Census 2000. 2000 figures are from the 2000 Census. 1997 and 2001 figures are unofficial estimates (see Methodology in Appendix B).

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000; California Department of Finance, revised E4 City/County Population Estimates, March 2002; SANDAG, Demographic/Economic Estimates (adjusted – see Methodology, Appendix B.)

Table A.17
Number of Arrests by Type of Offense
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Violent	17,861	17,262	17,712	-1%	3%
Property	17,512	13,073	12,818	-27%	-2%
Drug Law Violations	23,434	22,883	21,734	-7%	-5%
Weapons Offenses	2,016	1,488	1,708	-15%	15%
Status	3,368	4,209	4,181	24%	-1%
Other	49,984	47,961	50,963	2%	6%
TOTAL	**114,175**	**106,876**	**109,116**	**-4%**	**2%**

NOTE: Violent includes homicide, felony and misdemeanor manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and assault/battery. Property includes larceny theft, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and petty theft. Status includes juvenile truancy, runaway, curfew violations, incorrigible behavior, and other juvenile-specific offenses. Other includes kidnapping, lewd conduct, hit-and-run, and other offenses.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.18
Number of Arrests for Violent Offenses by Level
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Felony					
Homicide	113	95	70	-38%	-26%
Rape	253	213	168	-34%	-21%
Robbery	1,604	1,218	1,217	-24%	<-1%
Aggravated Assault	9,166	8,487	8,625	-6%	2%
Total	11,136	10,013	10,080	-9%	1%
Misdemeanor					
Manslaughter/ Assault & Battery	6,725	7,249	7,632	13%	5%
TOTAL	**17,861**	**17,262**	**17,712**	**-1%**	**3%**

NOTE: Homicide includes felony manslaughter (vehicular and non-vehicular).

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.19
Number of Arrests by for Property Offenses by Level
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Felony					
Burglary	4,797	3,767	3,853	-20%	2%
Larceny Theft	4,096	3,025	3,354	-18%	11%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,352	1,127	1,248	-8%	11%
Total	10,245	7,919	8,455	-17%	7%
Misdemeanor					
Petty Theft	7,267	5,154	4,363	-40%	-15%
TOTAL	**17,512**	**13,073**	**12,818**	**-27%**	**-2%**

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.20
Number of Alcohol- and Drug-Related Arrests by Offense
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Felony					
Narcotics	3,152	2,791	2,632	-16%	-6%
Marijuana	824	915	880	7%	-4%
Dangerous Drugs	6,642	5,562	5,449	-18%	-2%
Other Drug Offenses	91	87	132	45%	52%
Driving Under the Influence	333	369	431	29%	17%
Total	**11,042**	**9,724**	**9,524**	**-14%**	**-2%**
Misdemeanor					
Marijuana	4,088	4,835	4,765	17%	-1%
Other Drug Offenses	8,637	8,693	7,876	-9%	-9%
Drunk	7,177	8,185	8,098	13%	-1%
Liquor Laws	1,857	2,509	2,840	53%	13%
Driving Under the Influence	14,391	14,109	14,801	3%	5%
Total	**36,150**	**38,331**	**38,380**	**6%**	**<1%**
TOTAL	**47,192**	**48,055**	**47,904**	**2%**	**<-1%**

NOTE: Narcotics include heroin, morphine, cocaine/rock, and barbiturates. Dangerous drugs include methamphetamine, depressants, and hallucinogens. Other drug offenses include illegal possession of drug paraphernalia, use of illegal prescriptions and prescription drugs, sales of chemicals used to produce drugs, under-the-influence, and other drug-related crimes. Other misdemeanor drug offenses include glue sniffing.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.21
Number of Drug-Related Arrests by Sales and Possession
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Narcotics					
Possession	1,930	1,620	1,394	-28%	-14%
Sales	1,222	1,171	1,238	1%	6%
Total	**3,152**	**2,791**	**2,632**	**-16%**	**-6%**
Marijuana					
Possession	4,221	4,994	4,936	17%	-1%
Possession at School	480	652	684	43%	5%
Possession While Driving	3,604	4,171	4,067	13%	-2%
Other Possession Violations	137	171	185	35%	8%
Sales	691	756	709	3%	-6%
Total	**4,912**	**5,750**	**5,645**	**15%**	**-2%**
Dangerous Drugs					
Possession	5,045	3,988	4,070	-19%	2%
Sales	1,597	1,574	1,379	-14%	-12%
Total	**6,642**	**5,562**	**5,449**	**-18%**	**-2%**
Narcotics, Marijuana, and Dangerous Drugs					
Possession	11,196	10,602	10,400	-7%	-2%
Sales	3,510	3,501	3,326	-5%	-5%
TOTAL	**14,706**	**14,103**	**13,726**	**-7%**	**-3%**

NOTE: Narcotics include heroin, morphine, cocaine/rock, and barbiturates. Dangerous drugs include methamphetamine, depressants, and hallucinogens.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.22
Proportion of Total Arrests for Adults and Juveniles
San Diego Region, 1981 through 2001

	Adult	Juvenile	Total Arrests
1981	86%	14%	157,263
1982	87%	13%	148,614
1983	89%	11%	143,170
1984	88%	12%	148,492
1985	88%	12%	147,024
1986	89%	11%	150,019
1987	90%	10%	165,121
1988	90%	10%	157,797
1989	89%	11%	153,668
1990	88%	12%	160,024
1991	87%	13%	153,673
1992	85%	15%	134,355
1993	84%	16%	131,922
1994	83%	17%	132,523
1995	85%	15%	127,276
1996	83%	17%	118,063
1997	83%	17%	114,175
1998	82%	18%	116,797
1999	82%	18%	113,092
2000	81%	19%	106,876
2001	82%	18%	109,116

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.23
Juvenile Proportion of Total Arrests by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Difference	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Carlsbad	26%	22%	20%	-6%	-2%
Chula Vista	25%	28%	25%	0%	-3%
Coronado	18%	31%	16%	-2%	-15%
El Cajon	18%	20%	19%	1%	-1%
Escondido	20%	19%	19%	-1%	0%
La Mesa	24%	23%	23%	-1%	0%
National City	25%	18%	17%	-8%	-1%
Oceanside	15%	16%	17%	2%	1%
San Diego	16%	20%	18%	2%	-2%
Sheriff - Total	22%	23%	24%	2%	1%
TOTAL	**17%**	**19%**	**18%**	**1%**	**-1%**

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.24
Number of Arrests by Age Category
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
14 and Under	6,082	6,395	6,029	-1%	- 6%
15-17	13,390	13,776	13,774	3%	<-1%
18-24	25,247	26,083	28,771	14%	10%
25-29	16,145	12,775	12,677	-21%	- 1%
30-39	30,889	24,882	24,601	-20%	- 1%
40 and Over	22,422	22,965	23,564	5%	3%
TOTAL	**114,175**	**106,876**	**109,116**	**-4%**	**2%**

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.25
Number of Arrests by Ethnicity, Excluding Status Offenses
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
White	**52,051**	**47,430**	**48,312**	**-7%**	**2%**
Adult	45,151	41,916	42,947	-5%	2%
Juvenile	6,900	5,514	5,365	-22%	-3%
Black	**18,750**	**16,728**	**17,140**	**-9%**	**2%**
Adult	16,044	13,954	14,315	-11%	3%
Juvenile	2,706	2,774	2,825	4%	2%
Hispanic	**33,541**	**31,944**	**32,844**	**-2%**	**3%**
Adult	27,497	25,697	26,673	-3%	4%
Juvenile	6,044	6,247	6,171	2%	-1%
Other	**7,617**	**6,565**	**6,568**	**-14%**	**<1%**
Adult	6,011	5,138	5,378	-11%	5%
Juvenile	1,606	1,427	1,190	-26%	-17%
TOTAL	**110,807**	**102,667**	**104,935**	**-5%**	**2%**
Adult	94,703	86,705	89,313	-6%	3%
Juvenile	16,104	15,962	15,622	-3%	-2%

NOTE: The ethnic groups in this report are referred to as Hispanics, Whites, Blacks, and Asian & Others in the text. While many people may prefer to identify themselves as African-American rather than Black, Latino rather than Hispanic, or as a member of a particular ethnic group rather than White or Asian, SANDAG uses the terminology consistent with the 1990 Census questionnaire to ensure comparability with historical data.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.26
Number of Status Offense Arrests by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Carlsbad	6	39	10	--	--
Chula Vista	2	393	289	--	-26%
Coronado	0	20	6	--	--
El Cajon	140	145	124	-11%	-14%
Escondido	245	305	260	6%	-15%
La Mesa	16	30	66	--	--
National City	148	59	41	-72%	-31%
Oceanside	301	341	213	-29%	-38%
San Diego	1,607	2,166	2,285	42%	5%
Sheriff - Total	835	686	870	4%	27%
TOTAL	**3,368**	**4,209**	**4,181**	**25%**	**10%**

NOTE: The total includes status arrests made in the San Diego region by the following agencies: San Diego Harbor Police, California Highway Patrol, California State University San Marcos, San Diego State University, University of California San Diego, and the California State Department of Parks and Recreation. Variations in law enforcement and prosecution focus and emphasis impact changes in numbers of arrests/juvenile contacts for status offenses. In Chula Vista, the significant change between 1997 and 2000/2001 was due to implementation of a city ordinance making daytime loitering (8 a.m. to 3 p.m.) a violation. Juveniles contacted under this ordinance were cited with truancy, which greatly increased the number of status offenses. Percent changes are not presented if either of the comparison numbers equals 30 or less.

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.27
Felony Proportion of Total Arrests by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Difference	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Carlsbad	25%	28%	29%	4%	1%
Chula Vista	44%	41%	45%	1%	4%
Coronado	26%	26%	21%	-5%	-5%
El Cajon	37%	33%	35%	-2%	2%
Escondido	40%	31%	32%	-8%	1%
La Mesa	41%	36%	40%	-1%	4%
National City	42%	44%	44%	2%	0%
Oceanside	36%	34%	36%	0%	2%
San Diego	31%	29%	29%	-2%	0%
Sheriff - Total	41%	36%	37%	-4%	1%
TOTAL	**32%**	**30%**	**30%**	**-2%**	**0%**

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.28
Proportion of Felony Arrests for Adults and Juveniles
San Diego Region, 1981 through 2001

	Adult	Juvenile	Total Felony Arrests
1981	77%	23%	27,458
1982	78%	22%	25,187
1983	82%	18%	22,945
1984	80%	20%	23,259
1985	82%	18%	25,326
1986	85%	15%	32,119
1987	87%	13%	36,948
1988	87%	13%	40,751
1989	86%	14%	44,929
1990	86%	14%	43,552
1991	84%	16%	42,520
1992	85%	15%	43,092
1993	85%	15%	42,631
1994	86%	14%	43,135
1995	86%	14%	40,963
1996	84%	16%	36,774
1997	85%	15%	37,078
1998	84%	16%	35,399
1999	84%	16%	32,208
2000	85%	15%	31,882
2001	84%	16%	33,035

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.29
Number of Arrests for Adults and Juveniles
Five Major Counties and State of California, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Los Angeles					
Adult	386,631	287,640	286,816	-26%	<-1%
Felony	139,084	108,318	114,236	-18%	5%
Misdemeanor	247,547	179,322	172,580	-30%	-4%
Juvenile	66,406	56,294	56,770	-15%	1%
Felony	22,852	16,121	16,755	-27%	4%
Misdemeanor	29,020	25,976	25,508	-12%	-2%
Status	14,534	14,197	14,507	<-1%	2%
Total	**453,037**	**343,934**	**343,586**	**-24%**	**<-1%**
Orange					
Adult	92,516	85,854	81,741	-12%	-5%
Felony	27,208	22,467	22,579	-17%	<1%
Misdemeanor	65,308	63,387	59,162	-9%	-7%
Juvenile	17,897	15,528	14,986	-16%	-3%
Felony	4,609	3,658	3,569	-23%	-2%
Misdemeanor	10,570	9,689	9,155	-13%	-6%
Status	2,718	2,181	2,262	-17%	4%
Total	**110,413**	**101,382**	**96,727**	**-12%**	**-5%**
San Bernardino					
Adult	68,714	66,974	70,296	2%	5%
Felony	29,888	27,849	29,328	-2%	5%
Misdemeanor	38,826	39,125	40,968	6%	5%
Juvenile	19,207	17,992	18,886	-2%	5%
Felony	5,365	3,705	3,794	-29%	2%
Misdemeanor	10,549	10,752	11,692	11%	9%
Status	3,293	3,535	3,400	3%	-4%
Total	**87,921**	**84,966**	**89,182**	**1%**	**5%**
San Diego					
Adult	**94,703**	**86,705**	**89,313**	**-6%**	**3%**
Felony	**31,428**	**27,143**	**27,859**	-11%	3%
Misdemeanor	**63,275**	**59,562**	**61,454**	-3%	3%
Juvenile	**19,472**	**20,171**	**19,803**	**2%**	**-2%**
Felony	**5,650**	**4,739**	**5,176**	-8%	9%
Misdemeanor	**10,454**	**11,223**	**10,446**	<-1%	-7%
Status	**3,368**	**4,209**	**4,181**	24%	-1%
Total	**114,175**	**106,876**	**109,116**	**-4%**	**2%**
Santa Clara					
Adult	61,123	55,560	52,449	-14%	-6%
Felony	19,103	19,546	16,582	-13%	-15%
Misdemeanor	42,020	39,098	35,867	-15%	-8%
Juvenile	13,978	11,264	9,823	-30%	-13%
Felony	3,920	3,084	2,646	-33%	-14%
Misdemeanor	9,435	7,806	6,895	-27%	-12%
Status	623	374	282	-55%	-25%
Total	**75,101**	**69,908**	**62,272**	**-17%**	**-11%**
Statewide					
Adult	1,343,861	1,181,803	1,180,194	-12%	<-1%
Felony	464,802	395,743	408,684	-12%	3%
Misdemeanor	879,059	786,060	771,510	-12%	-2%
Juvenile	276,520	243,090	240,486	-13%	-1%
Felony	82,748	63,889	63,993	-23%	<1%
Misdemeanor	154,137	139,669	136,480	-11%	-2%
Status	39,635	39,532	40,013	1%	1%
Total	**1,620,381**	**1,424,893**	**1,420,680**	**-12%**	**<-1%**

SOURCE: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Table A.30
Response to Juvenile Referrals to Probation
San Diego Region, 1997 through 2001

						Change/Difference	
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Total Referrals	**13,148**	**12,997**	**11,944**	**11,092**	**10,800**	**-18%**	**-3%**
Counseled and Closed by Probation	40%	40%	38%	38%	36%	-4%	-2%
Informal Probation	6%	6%	7%	7%	7%	1%	0%
Petition Filed in Court	53%	54%	55%	55%	57%	4%	2%
True Finding	91%	89%	89%	89%	87%	-4%	-2%
Dismissed	9%	11%	11%	11%	13%	4%	2%

NOTE: Percentages are based on referrals and petitions filed for those cases with status or disposition information that is known at this time. Cases with unknown disposition include the following case categories: disposition is not known at this time, remanded to adult court, deferred entry of judgment, and informal supervision ordered. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: San Diego County Probation Department; SANDAG

APPENDIX B
POPULATION NOTES AND TABLES

POPULATION NOTES

The population figures in Tables B.1, B.2, and B.3, are not official SANDAG estimates. Since SANDAG's *demographic* estimates have not yet been reconciled to the 2000 Census, these figures are estimates based on available information. Due to the methodology used in estimating detailed population characteristics for 2001, each rate of change between 2000 and 2001 is equivalent to the change in total population between the 2000 Census and the 2001 Department of Finance (DOF) estimate (see Methodology, below).

METHODOLOGY

In March 2002, the historic California Department of Finance (DOF) city/county population estimates were revised to reflect 2000 Census counts. As a result, the 1997 demographic estimates data reported in this report are based on 1997 demographic estimates from SANDAG, adjusted proportionally to reflect the revised 1997 city/county population estimates from DOF. The 2000 population figures are from the 2000 Census. The 2001 demographic estimates data are calculated using population distributions from the 2000 Census and the 2001 city/county population estimates from DOF.

SOURCES

U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000; California Department of Finance, revised E4 City/County Population Estimates, March 2002; SANDAG, Demographic/Economic Estimates (adjusted – see Methodology)

Table B.1
Population Estimations
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
BY ETHNICITY					
Adult					
White	1,279,163	1,249,632	1,270,086	-1%	2%
Black	108,324	107,228	108,985	1%	2%
Hispanic	388,175	475,519	483,304	25%	2%
Other	168,393	257,793	262,015	56%	2%
Total	**1,944,055**	**2,090,172**	**2,124,390**	**9%**	**2%**
Juvenile					
White	144,482	136,506	138,741	-4%	2%
Black	20,085	20,876	21,217	6%	2%
Hispanic	84,264	110,414	112,222	33%	2%
Other	29,350	44,415	45,143	54%	2%
Total	**278,181**	**312,211**	**317,323**	**14%**	**2%**
BY GENDER					
Adult					
Male	986,971	1,043,766	1,060,850	7%	2%
Female	957,084	1,046,406	1,063,540	11%	2%
Total	**1,944,055**	**2,090,172**	**2,124,390**	**9%**	**2%**
Juvenile					
Male	140,810	160,245	162,868	16%	2%
Female	137,371	151,966	154,455	12%	2%
Total	**278,181**	**312,211**	**317,323**	**14%**	**2%**
BY AGE					
10-14	178,955	199,669	202,938	13%	2%
15-17	99,226	112,542	114,385	15%	2%
18-24	281,878	318,330	323,541	15%	2%
25-29	205,592	221,273	224,896	9%	2%
30-39	446,274	457,270	464,756	4%	2%
40 and Over	1,010,311	1,093,299	1,111,197	10%	2%
TOTAL	**2,222,236**	**2,402,383**	**2,441,713**	**10%**	**2%**

NOTE: Populations in this table include individuals age ten and older (10-17 for juveniles and 18 and older for adults). Population figures have been adjusted to reflect the estimated counts associated with Census 2000. 2000 figures are from the 2000 Census; 1997 and 2001 figures are unofficial estimates (see Methodology).

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000; California Department of Finance, revised E4 City/County Population Estimates, March 2002; SANDAG, Demographic/Economic Estimates (adjusted - see Methodology, Appendix B)

Table B.2
Population Estimations by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Carlsbad					
Adult	51,513	60,007	63,704	24%	6%
Juvenile	6,441	7,952	8,442	31%	6%
Total	**57,954**	**67,959**	**72,146**	**24%**	**6%**
Chula Vista					
Adult	109,758	123,692	129,155	18%	4%
Juvenile	17,407	21,793	22,755	31%	4%
Total	**127,165**	**145,485**	**151,910**	**19%**	**4%**
Coronado					
Adult	24,872	20,251	20,124	-19%	-1%
Juvenile	1,600	1,776	1,765	10%	-1%
Total	**26,472**	**22,027**	**21,889**	**-17%**	**-1%**
El Cajon					
Adult	64,108	68,438	69,270	8%	1%
Juvenile	10,092	10,820	10,952	9%	1%
Total	**74,200**	**79,258**	**80,222**	**8%**	**1%**
Escondido					
Adult	87,087	93,872	95,140	9%	1%
Juvenile	14,053	15,869	16,083	14%	1%
Total	**101,140**	**109,741**	**111,223**	**10%**	**1%**
La Mesa					
Adult	42,393	43,897	44,322	5%	1%
Juvenile	4,241	4,657	4,702	11%	1%
Total	**46,634**	**48,554**	**49,024**	**5%**	**1%**
National City					
Adult	38,191	37,918	39,035	2%	3%
Juvenile	6,507	6,976	7,181	10%	3%
Total	**44,698**	**44,894**	**46,216**	**3%**	**3%**
Oceanside					
Adult	104,132	116,573	118,741	14%	2%
Juvenile	16,855	18,918	19,270	14%	2%
Total	**120,987**	**135,491**	**138,011**	**14%**	**2%**

Continued

Table B.2
Population Estimations by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
San Diego					
Adult	860,305	929,492	942,249	10%	1%
Juvenile	114,610	124,038	125,741	10%	1%
Total	**974,915**	**1,053,530**	**1,067,990**	**10%**	**1%**
Sheriff - Total [3]					
Adult	560,735	596,032	602,440	7%	1%
Juvenile	86,558	99,412	100,484	16%	1%
Total	**647,293**	**695,444**	**702,924**	**9%**	**1%**
Del Mar					
Adult	3,902	3,791	3,841	-2%	1%
Juvenile	228	267	270	18%	1%
Total	**4,130**	**4,058**	**4,111**	**<-1%**	**1%**
Encinitas					
Adult	41,508	44,637	45,439	9%	2%
Juvenile	5,339	6,194	6,305	18%	2%
Total	**46,847**	**50,831**	**51,744**	**10%**	**2%**
Imperial Beach					
Adult	17,484	19,044	19,251	10%	1%
Juvenile	3,146	3,390	3,427	9%	1%
Total	**20,630**	**22,434**	**22,678**	**10%**	**1%**
Lemon Grove					
Adult	17,039	18,032	18,225	7%	1%
Juvenile	2,877	3,165	3,199	11%	1%
Total	**19,916**	**21,197**	**21,424**	**8%**	**1%**
Poway					
Adult	32,940	33,303	33,897	3%	2%
Juvenile	5,789	7,690	7,827	35%	2%
Total	**38,729**	**40,993**	**41,724**	**8%**	**2%**
San Marcos					
Adult	34,729	38,972	40,835	18%	5%
Juvenile	5,569	6,278	6,578	18%	5%
Total	**40,298**	**45,250**	**47,413**	**18%**	**5%**

Continued

Table B.2
Population Estimations by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Santee					
Adult	37,618	38,011	38,382	2%	1%
Juvenile	6,242	7,222	7,293	17%	1%
Total	**43,860**	**45,233**	**45,675**	**4%**	**1%**
Solana Beach					
Adult	10,362	10,654	10,823	4%	2%
Juvenile	1,001	1,044	1,061	6%	2%
Total	**11,363**	**11,698**	**11,884**	**5%**	**2%**
Vista					
Adult	59,026	63,204	64,083	9%	1%
Juvenile	9,206	10,992	11,145	21%	1%
Total	**68,232**	**74,196**	**75,228**	**10%**	**1%**
Unincorporated					
Adult	306,127	326,384	327,664	7%	<1%
Juvenile	47,161	53,170	53,379	13%	<1%
Total	**353,288**	**379,554**	**381,043**	**8%**	**<1%**

NOTE: Populations in this table include individuals age ten and older (10-17 for juveniles and 18 and older for adults). Population figures have been adjusted to reflect the estimated counts associated with Census 2000. 2000 figures are from the 2000 Census; 1997 and 2001 figures are unofficial estimates (see Methodology).

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000; California Department of Finance, revised E4 City/County Population Estimates, March 2002; SANDAG, Demographic/Economic Estimates (adjusted – see Methodology)

Table B.3
Population Estimations
Five Major Counties and the State of California, 1997, 2000, and 2001

				Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997-2001	2000-2001
Los Angeles					
Adult	6,502,641	6,851,362	6,948,178	7%	1%
Juvenile	987,406	1,128,348	1,144,293	16%	1%
Total	**7,490,047**	**7,979,710**	**8,092,471**	**8%**	**1%**
Orange					
Adult	1,935,487	2,077,870	2,102,597	9%	1%
Juvenile	270,846	320,476	324,290	20%	1%
Total	**2,206,333**	**2,398,346**	**2,426,887**	**10%**	**1%**
San Bernardino					
Adult	1,088,960	1,157,387	1,178,852	8%	2%
Juvenile	214,881	245,111	249,657	16%	2%
Total	**1,303,841**	**1,402,498**	**1,428,509**	**10%**	**2%**
San Diego					
Adult	1,944,055	2,090,172	2,124,390	9%	2%
Juvenile	278,181	312,211	317,323	14%	2%
Total	**2,222,236**	**2,402,383**	**2,441,713**	**10%**	**2%**
Santa Clara					
Adult	1,196,522	1,266,183	1,277,642	7%	1%
Juvenile	164,556	176,259	177,854	8%	1%
Total	**1,361,078**	**1,442,442**	**1,455,496**	**7%**	**1%**
Statewide					
Adult	23,186,021	24,621,819	24,994,673	8%	2%
Juvenile	3,591,487	4,036,968	4,098,101	14%	2%
Total	**26,777,508**	**28,658,787**	**29,092,774**	**9%**	**2%**

NOTE: Populations in this table include individuals age ten and older (10-17 for juveniles and 18 and older for adults). Population figures have been adjusted to reflect the estimated counts associated with Census 2000. 2000 figures are from the 2000 Census; 1997 and 2001 figures are unofficial estimates (see Methodology).

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000; California Department of Finance, revised E4 City/County Population Estimates, March 2002; SANDAG, Demographic/Economic Estimates (adjusted – see Methodology)

APPENDIX C
GLOSSARY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE TERMS

GLOSSARY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE TERMS

Adult: A person 18 years of age or older, according to the California Penal Code and Health and Welfare Codes.

Arrest: "...taking a person into custody, in a case and in the manner authorized by law. An arrest may be made by a peace officer or by a private person" (State Penal Code 834).

Arrest Rate: The arrest rate is computed based on the number of arrests reported, divided by the population age ten years and older, which has been divided by 1,000.

Clearance: FBI Index crimes reported to the Criminal Justice Statistics Center can be cleared either by arrest or exceptional means. However, there is no distinction between cleared by charging a suspect or "exceptional means" in the data presented on clearances. (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1984)

Clearance by Arrest: A crime is "cleared by arrest" or solved for crime reporting purposes when at least one person is:

1. arrested
2. charged with the commission of the offense
3. turned over to the court for prosecution (whether following arrest, court summons, or police notice).

Although no physical arrest is made, a clearance by arrest can be claimed when the offender is a person under 18 years of age and is cited to appear in juvenile court, or before other juvenile authorities.

Exceptional Clearance: In certain situations, law enforcement is not able to follow the three steps outlined under "clearance by arrest." Many times, all leads have been exhausted and everything possible has been done in order to clear a case. If the following questions can *all* be answered "yes," the crime can then be cleared "exceptionally" for crime reporting purposes:

1. Has the investigation definitely established the identity of the offender?
2. Is there enough information to support an arrest, charge, and turnover to the court for prosecution?
3. Is the exact location of the offender known so that the subject could be taken into custody now?
4. Is there some reason outside law enforcement control that precludes arresting, charging, and prosecuting the offender?

Clearance Rate: The *clearance rate* is computed based on the number of crimes (willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft) cleared by arrest or exceptional means, divided by total reported crimes in the same categories.

Complaint: A verified written accusation, filed by a prosecuting attorney with a local criminal court, which charges one or more persons with the commission of one or more offenses.

Crime Rate Per 1,000 Population: The number of reported crimes (willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft) divided by the population, which has been divided by 1,000. ***Annualized*** crime rates are based on the number of crimes reported during the first six months of the year, doubled to approximate what the annual figure would be.

Crimes:

FBI Index Crimes include willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Arson was added to the Index in 1979. In this report, the FBI Index refers to the first seven offenses.

California Crime Index (CCI) is equal to the FBI Index *minus* larceny theft.

Crimes Against Persons (FBI Index Violent Crimes) include willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Willful Homicide – the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another (includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter).

Forcible Rape – the carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will (includes attempts to commit forcible rape).

Robbery – the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by instilling fear.

Aggravated Assault – the unlawful attack or attempted attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon and/or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Crimes Against Property (FBI Index Property Crimes) include burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Burglary – the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft (includes attempted burglary).

Larceny Theft – the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another (except embezzlement, fraud, forgery, or worthless checks), including attempts.

Motor Vehicle Theft – the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Arson – any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Domestic Violence: "Intentionally or recklessly causing or attempting to cause bodily injury, or placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to himself or another" (Section 13700, State Penal Code). These incidents include violent crimes against spouses, former spouses, cohabitants, individuals who have parented a child together, or persons having a dating or engagement relationship. Victims include adult males and females and fully emancipated minors.

Felony: A crime that is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison or by death (State Penal Codes 17 and 18).

Juvenile: A person under the age of 18. The juvenile arrest population, for purposes of this report, includes individuals 10 to 17 years of age.

Misdemeanor: A crime punishable by confinement in a local detention facility for up to one year, imposition of a fine, or both. Initially, a defendant may be arrested and held in custody pending appearance in court, or may post bail or be released on a promise to appear (own recognizance). In the alternative, the defendant may be issued a citation or receive a letter of notification to appear.

National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS): NIBRS is an incident-based reporting system through which data are collected on each single crime occurrence. NIBRS collects data on each single incident and arrest within 22 offense categories made up of 46 specific crimes. For each single incident and arrest within 22 offense categories made up 46 specific crimes. For each of the offenses coming to the attention of law enforcement, also referred to as Group A offenses, specified types of facts about each crime are collected. In addition to the Group A offenses, there are eleven Group B offense categories for which only arrest data are reported. The use of NIBRS, while currently under consideration to be adopted in the future, has not yet been implemented in the State of California.

Probation: A judicial requirement that a convicted person fulfill certain conditions of behavior.

Status Offender: A juvenile who has been adjudicated by a judicial officer of a juvenile court, as having committed a status offense.

Status Offense: An act or conduct, described by the Welfare and Institutions Code Section 601, which is declared by statute to be an offense, but only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile, and which can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court.

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR): A federal reporting system which provides data on crime incidents based upon police statistics submitted by law enforcement agencies in the nation. The Criminal Justice Statistics Center, a department within the California Department of Justice, collects and forwards the data for California to the federal program.

APPENDIX D
PUBLICATIONS LIST

PUBLICATIONS

REPORTS OF THE SANDAG CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH DIVISION

The majority of SANDAG publications are provided as a service to the community. There is no charge for your *first* copy of a document. Single copies of any publication outlined on the following list may be requested by contacting the Criminal Justice Research Division at SANDAG by phone (619 595-5312) or email (webmaster@sandag.org). **THOSE PUBLICATIONS WHICH ARE AVAILABLE ONLINE AT WWW.SANDAG.ORG ARE INDICATED IN THE REPORT DESCRIPTIONS.**

Reports are grouped according to subject matter.

AUTOMATED REGIONAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM (ARJIS)

ARJIS Integration Study (1993) $5.00

Summarizes the results of a study of the feasibility of sharing information between the Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS) and other criminal justice computer systems. The data presented compare ARJIS data elements with data stored in other systems to determine if there is duplication of information.

ARJIS Cost Assessment (1992) $2.50

Presents an assessment of costs for ARJIS during FY 1991-92 compared to the prior year. Of particular interest is the impact of changes in the billing structure on member expenditures and utilization for the entire system and individual agencies.

ARJIS Effectiveness Study (1992) $2.50

Evaluates the effectiveness of ARJIS in assisting law enforcement to solve crime cases, make arrests, recover stolen property, and access police records. The study addresses the use of ARJIS in all areas of police operations based upon a special study conducted in 1991.

ARJIS System Design and Integration (1992) $5.00

Provides a review of technical advances in law enforcement computer systems and summarizes findings from a survey of automated law enforcement systems throughout the country. The report also includes a review of automated systems in ARJIS member agencies. The purpose of the study is to identify potential areas for ARJIS development and technology, which could be incorporated to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the system.

ARRESTS

Arrests in the San Diego Region, 2001 (2002) $3.00

The 2001 arrest report provides a summary of arrest data from the most recent calendar year. 2001 year-end arrest numbers and rates per 1,000 population are presented for individual law enforcement jurisdictions and for the entire region. Response to crime and arrests by prosecution and juvenile probation departments also is included. **Available online**. (Prior years' reports also are available.)

CRIME

Crime in the San Diego Region, 2001 Annual Report (2002) $5.00

Presents annual crime statistics for 1997, 2000, and 2001 for the entire region and individual jurisdictions. The analyses include trends for major reported crimes for the region and individual jurisdictions, measures of police performance in returning stolen property, demographic characteristics of victims, and criminal justice expenditures and staffing. **Available online**. (Prior years' reports also are available.)

Crime in the San Diego Region, 2000 Mid-Year Report (2000) $5.00

Presents crime statistics for the first six months of 1996, 1999, and 2000 for the entire region and individual jurisdictions. This report explains what is known about crime in the San Diego region with respect to the volume and types of incidents reported, and how both have changed over time. Arrest data for calendar years 1995, 1998, and 1999 also are presented. **Available online**. (Prior years' reports also are available.)

Uniform Crime Report Quality Control Study (1993) $5.00

This report summarizes results of a study to assess the accuracy of crime statistics produced by the Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS) for local law enforcement agencies. The study focused on several areas related to crime reporting, including the actual classification of the crime type, the number of victims or incidents reported, and the accuracy in reporting domestic violence incidents, law enforcement officers killed and assaulted (LEOKA), and case status.

DRUGS

ADAM – Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (2001) $3.00

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM), September 2000, focuses on drug use trends of San Diego county arrestees. The ADAM program (formerly Drug Use Forecasting, or DUF) is an objective measure of drug use through analysis of data obtained from both interview and urinalysis results of adult men and women and male and female juveniles booked into local detention facilities. **Available online**. (Prior years' reports also are available.)

Meth Matters: Report on Methamphetamine Users in Five Western Cities (1999) ..... Free

Compares results of Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) programs across five cities: Los Angeles, San Diego and San Jose in California; Phoenix, Arizona; and Portland, Oregon. In addition to comparison across five sites, compares results to other studies about drug abusers and contrasts meth users with other ADAM arrestees.

Assessment of a Multi-Agency Approach to Drug-Involved Gang Members (1996) $5.00

The National Institute of Justice sponsored study was both a process evaluation and an impact assessment of the multi-jurisdictional task force, Jurisdictions Unified for Drug and Gang Enforcement (JUDGE), which targets documented gang members also involved in drug use and sales.

Supervising Drug-Involved Offenders in the Community: An Integrated Approach (1995) $5.00

An evaluation of an intensive supervision and recovery program, Probationers in Recovery (PIR), for drug-abusing probationers in San Diego. The study used a quasi-experimental design which compared matched groups of probationers assigned to PIR and regular high-risk probation. The report presents the results of this process and impact evaluation, including a review of relevant literature, an overview of PIR, a description of how PIR was delivered to probationers, an outline of methodology and comparability of study groups, and an analysis of program performance, recidivism measures, and program costs. This evaluation was funded by the National Institute of Justice.

Drug Use Forecasting (DUF): For Planning and Policymaking (1993) $5.00

Examines the uses and value of DUF information for implementing programmatic and policy changes relative to drug abuse prevention and control. The report suggests steps that could be taken to enhance the viability of DUF as an indicator for drug control policy decisions.

Multiple Indicators of Drug Abuse: Utilization for Planning and Policymaking (1991). $5.00

Identifies measures of drug abuse common to most jurisdictions, provides a descriptive trend analysis, determines gaps and limitations in data sets for planning and policymaking, assesses the use and value of the indicators to justice and health practitioners, and develops a statistical model that integrates the indicators. This project was funded by the National Institute of Justice.

JAILS

Local Detention Facilities in the San Diego Region (1999) $5.00

In 1998, thirteen local detention facilities provided confinement, rehabilitation, and other services to adjudicated juveniles and adults sentenced for less than 12 months, as well as individuals awaiting trial or sentencing. The current report offers descriptive information regarding these detention facilities, who is incarcerated in San Diego County, how these individuals compare to the general population, and how this detainee population has changed in recent years. (Prior years' reports also are available.)

Staying Out Successfully: An Evaluation of In-Custody Life Skills Training Program (1998) $5.00

Describes the results of a study which utilized random assignment of inmates to either a life skills program or a control group. Pre- and post-test measures that were used include employment, grade level, arrests, and convictions by level of offense.

Impact of Court-Ordered Capacity Limits on Adult Detention Facilities (1992) $3.00

Evaluates the impact of releases to meet Sheriff's jail capacity limits on court appearances and public safety during 1991.

JUVENILES

Repeat Offender Prevention Program Evaluation: Final Report (October 2002) $5.00

This report presents findings from the process and impact evaluation of the San Diego Repeat Offender Prevention Program (ROPP). Funded by the California legislature and monitored by the Board of Corrections (BOC), the project involves collaboration between many agencies in the provision of services to delinquent youth and their families. **Available online**.

Reducing Juvenile Delinquency Through a Family Approach: *Reflections* (March 2002) $5.00

This report describes results from an ongoing evaluation of the *Reflections* program. This Probation Department program attempts to prevent delinquency and reduce recidivism through a collaborative effort that provides a comprehensive continuum of family-focused services fostering family self-sufficiency, offender accountability, prevention of sibling delinquency, and community linkages.

Working to Insure and Nurture Girls' Success: WINGS, a San Diego County Probation Department Program, Board of Corrections Bi-Annual Report (August 2002) $5.00

This report is one of several interim documents required by the California Board of Corrections (BOC) to meet the legislative requirements for the state Challenge Grants. The WINGS Program (**W**orking to **I**nsure and **N**urture **G**irls' **S**uccess) targets young females who have recently entered the justice system. The program is based upon a home-visiting model in which service providers

engage the girls and their families in a mutual effort to increase family communication, competency, and understanding of resources within the community. Using a classic experimental design, the assessment will track the girls' progress in the program, document the interventions, and determine recidivist behavior. In addition, the research will identify factors that impeded or enhanced program implementation and how they affected outcomes.

What Works: San Diego County's Breaking Cycles Program (November 2001) $3.00

This 25-page report summarizes San Diego's collaborative project Breaking Cycles. Administered by the San Diego County Probation Department, this Challenge I project was funded by the California Board of Corrections (BOC) and represents part of the County's comprehensive strategy to address juvenile delinquency. In addition to describing the project, the hypothesized outcomes are presented, as well as what worked, what did not, problems encountered, future plans for the program, and recommendations for other counties considering such a program. **Available online.**

Breaking Cycles Evaluation: A Comprehensive Approach to Youthful Offenders (November 2001) $5.00

This full, final evaluation report (208 pages) describes the program and evaluation efforts that took place in San Diego County for the Breaking Cycles project to address juvenile crime.

Down For The Set: Describing and Defining Gangs in San Diego (1994) $5.00

The focus of this report is gangs in San Diego, California. It is based upon a three-year research project sponsored by the Family Youth Services Bureau and the Youth Gang Prevention Program of the Department of Health and Human Services.

POLICE

Targeting Auto Theft With a Regional Task Force and Mapping Technology (1998) $5.00

Presents results from a research and demonstration project involving a crime analysis and mapping system within the Regional Auto Theft Task Force (RATT). The assessment provides support for the value of task force approach and use of covert operations in the reduction of motor vehicle theft. The results also provide valuable information regarding implementation of new technology and conducting research in the field.

Crack Abatement: Comparison of Drug Control Strategies (1993) $5.00

Examines the effectiveness of drug enforcement strategies employed by the San Diego Police Department, including visible uniform patrol and undercover operations. The investigations differed with respect to the types of offenders targeted and strategies used. The report's findings are based upon analysis of 1,432 drug arrests made during 1989 from initial arrest to final disposition, including the identification of characteristics of the cases and strategies employed. Other research efforts included surveys of officers in three drug-enforcement divisions and interviews with 123 drug offenders arrested by these divisions. This study was funded by the National Institute of Justice.

UNDOCUMENTED PERSONS

The Impact of Illegal Immigration on the Criminal Justice System (1989) $10.00

Focuses on the impact of illegal immigration on the criminal justice system in terms of felony arrests of undocumented persons in both San Diego and El Paso during FY 1985-86. Costs also are assessed for justice processing of undocumented persons in San Diego. This study was funded by the National Institute of Justice.

MISCELLANEOUS

San Diego County Connections Program, Board of Corrections Semi-Annual Evaluation Report (September 2002) $5.00

This report is the sixth in a series of interim documents evaluating the effectiveness of the *Connections Program*, a San Diego Sheriff's Department program which serves criminal offenders identified as having mental illness. The program provides participants with assistance to improve their life skills in an effort to enhance well-being, contribute to overall stability, and reduce recidivism among mentally ill criminal offenders in San Diego County.

A Centralized Response to Domestic Violence: San Diego County Sheriff (May 2002) $5.00

The National Institute of Justice sponsored study examines the implementation of a specialized domestic violence unit within the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. The process evaluation focused on the progress of implementation, staff training, and changes in policy and practice with regard to handling of reported cases of domestic violence.

San Diego Superior Court Users Survey (June 2001) $5.00

This report presents analyses of data from opinion interviews conducted with over 3,000 court users at ten court facilities located throughout San Diego County. The project was funded by a grant from the State Justice Institute to the San Diego Superior Court. The purpose of the study was to provide valuable information to the Court to assist them in developing programs and services responsive to community needs. SANDAG assisted the Court in the research design, and developing and administering the interviews, and completed the evaluation of the project.

Violence Against Women in San Diego (March 2000) $5.00

This report profiles 599 female clients who sought protection at battered women's shelters from domestic violence situations. Data include characteristics of shelter clients and their batterers. The type and intensity of violence experienced by the women also are presented. **Available online.**

Meeting the Needs of Violent Crime Victims (May 1997) $8.00

This report, which is based upon information collected from surveys and interviews of victims, service providers, and law enforcement officers, describes how individuals react and cope with violent victimization, which services are received and utilized by victims, what support is available to victims, and the nature of contacts between the criminal justice system and victims. The eleven page Executive Summary is available for $3.00.

Weeding and Seeding Troubled Communities: A Process and Impact Assessment of the San Diego Weed and Seed Site (1997) $5.00

Presents the findings from an evaluation of the implementation of the federal Weed and Seed Initiative in San Diego, California. The report highlights positive outcomes for the target area and areas for improvement. Recommendations also are suggested for future efforts to address the needs of troubled communities.

Lessons Learned: The Implementation and Loss of a Court Kiosk (1996) $5.00

In 1995, the San Diego Municipal Court made a kiosk available to the public which provided information and was able to process traffic-related transactions. This report, which describes the implementation process and events that led to the kiosk being taken off-line, offers useful insights to others considering similar technology.

Monitoring the Illegal Firearm Market: San Diego County Arrestees and the Nation (1996) $2.00

The National Institute of Justice sponsored study involves interviews with persons booked into local jail facilities who respond to questions about their drug use and criminal activity through the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program. In 1995, additional questions were asked about the availability of firearms, motivation for possession and use, victimization by firearms, and attitudes toward firearm use.

APPENDIX E
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION WEB SITES

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION WEB SITES

1. **Sourcebook – 2000 edition – http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/**
   This Web site brings together data from more than 100 sources about all aspects of criminal justice in the United States. The data is organized into six general topics, including system characteristics, public opinion, known offenses, arrests, judicial processing, and corrections.

2. **JUSTNET (Justice Technology Information Network) – http://www.nlectc.org/**
   Provides news and information abut NIJ's technology programs, products, and innovations.

3. **Sheriff's Booking Log – http.www.sdsheriff.org/wij/wijInput.asp?app=WIJ**
   Search for people using their last name to find out whether a person is incarcerated in San Diego County jail and, if so, which jail they're, when they were booked, what their charges are, and when their next court date is.

4. **Office of Criminal Justice Planning – http://www.ocjp.ca.gov/**
   Provides links to sites related to criminal justice and victim services.

5. **National Criminal Justice Reference Service – http://www.ncjrs.org/**
   Federally sponsored information clearinghouse that discloses information on research, policy, and practice related to criminal and juvenile justice and drug control. Provides links to publications on a wide variety of topics.

6. **RAND – http://www.rand.org**
   Provides links to publications related to civil and criminal justice topics that range from workers' compensation and health law to drug policy issues, violence prevention, sentencing, and terrorism.

7. **San Diego Police Department – http://www.sandiego.gov/police/stats/**
   Provides statistics on crime by neighborhood, by crime type, and by year (historical data). Also contains crime mapping.

8. **Bureau of Justice Statistics – http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/**
   A comprehensive collection of statistics about U.S. crime, victims, criminals, courts, police, jails, and prisons.

9. **California Department of Justice – Office of the Attorney General – http://www.caag.state.ca.us/programs.htm**
   Provides crime, arrest, disposition, supervision, expenditure, personnel and population statistics – statewide, county, city and by publication.

10. **National Archive of Criminal Justice Data – http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/nacjd/**
This Web Site archives, processes, and provides access to computer-readable criminal justice data collections for research and instruction.

11. **Judicial Council – http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov/reference/**
Provides data on court dispositions and conviction rates.

12. **Uniform Crime Reports (FBI) – HTTP://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm**
Contains statistics compiled by the FBI on crimes reported to the police. Also provides statistics on hate crimes and law enforcement officers killed and assaulted.

13. **National Center for State Courts Research – http://www.ncsonline.org/d-research/index/html**
Provides links to research and publications designed to improve state courts by identifying trends, shaping future developments, and fostering adaptation to change.

14. **Office for Victims of Crime – http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc**
OVC publications include research findings, statistics, and literature on emerging victim issues; studies of promising practices and demonstration programs with national impact; guides for policy development; and technical assistance and skill-building tools. This Web Site also provides links to research and statistics on victims of crime conducted by other agencies.

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